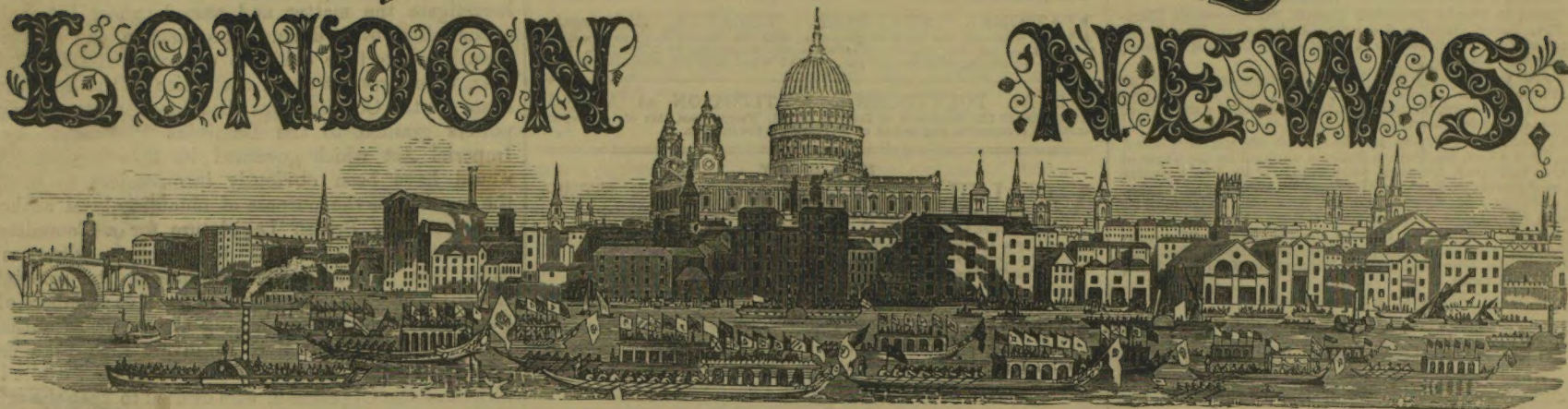


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

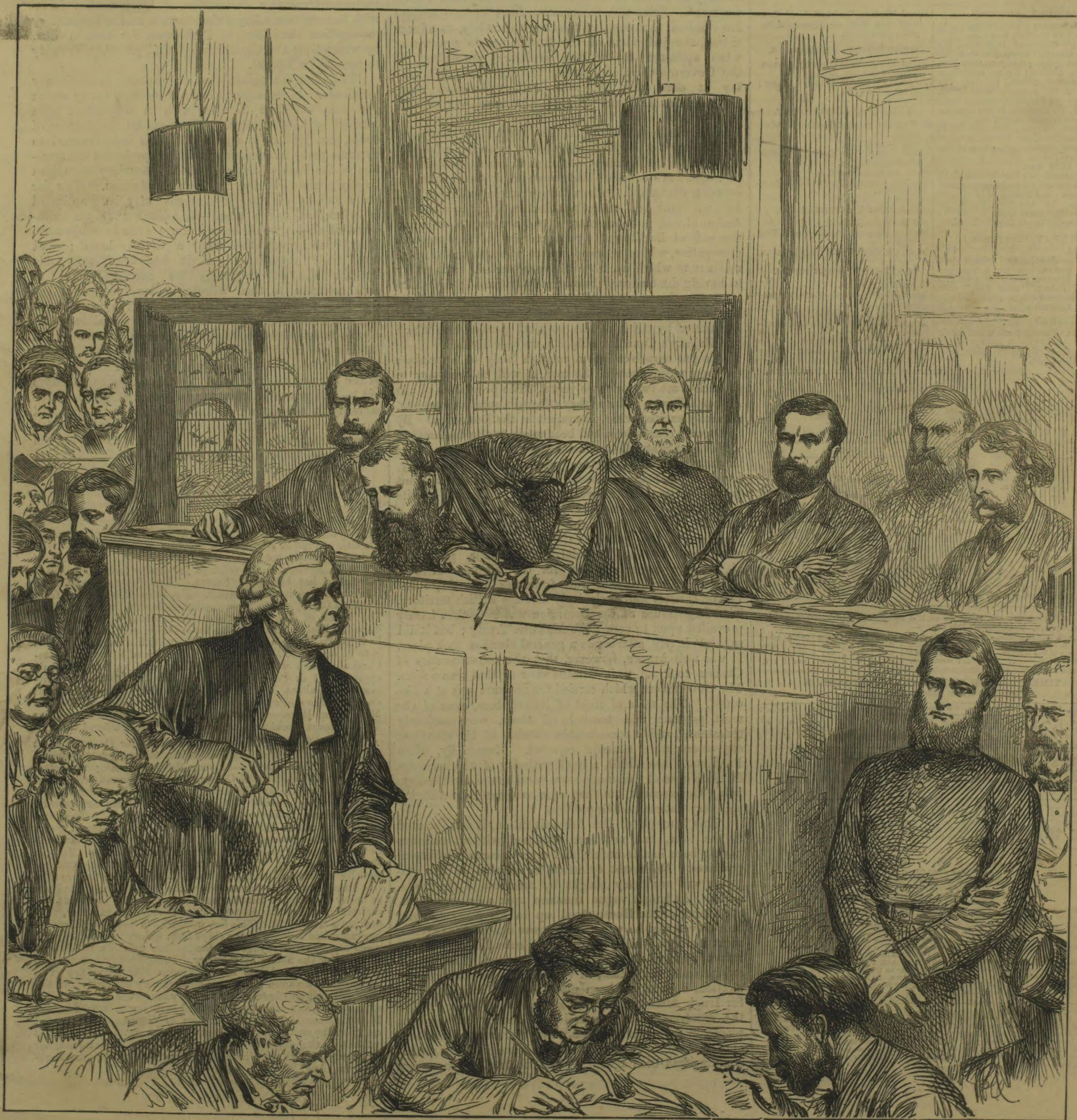


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1774.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



TRIAL OF THE BANK FORGERS AT THE OLD BAILEY.



**BIRTHS.**  
On the 26th inst., at 14, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. E. Stanley, of a son.  
On the 27th inst., at the Baths of Lucina, Italy, the wife of Charles Francis Fuller, Esq., of a son.

**MARRIAGES.**  
On the 12th inst., at Withecombe, Raleigh, Devon, by the Rev. H. L. Hussey, Vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev. W. Webb, of Exmouth, Friedrich Wilhelm James Albert Agassiz, son of the late Louis Agassiz, R.N., of Stour Lodge, Essex, to Jessie, youngest child of the late General Garnault (Her Majesty's Indian Army), of Withecombe.  
On the 5th inst., at Trinity Reformed Church, Boonsborough, Maryland, by the Rev. Jacob Hasler, Kenneth Chisholm, of New York, formerly of London, England, to Jennie E., daughter of David Hammond, Esq., of Boonsborough, Maryland.  
On the 26th inst., at Farme, by the Rev. W. F. Stevenson, J. R. Gray Buchanan, Esq., of Scotstown, Lanarkshire, to Katherine, daughter of James Farie, Esq., of Farme, Lanarkshire.  
On the 26th inst., after banns, in the parish church of Coaley, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. Dr. Horace Roberts, assisted by the Vicar of Coaley, the Rev. J. R. Turner, Augustin, youngest son of the late Augustin Fielding, Esq., of Faversham, Kent, to Mary, second daughter of Edward Leonard, Esq., of Water-End, Gloucestershire. No cards. At home at 12, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park, London, on Sept. 22 and 23.  
At the parish church of old St. Pancras, by the Rev. R. W. Arrow-smith, M.A., Vicar, Thomas Sharpe, Esq., of Waltonvale House, Torrington-avenue, Tufnell-park, to Miss Sophia Lucy Walton, of Fernwood Villa, Buryhley-road, Kentish Town.

**DEATHS.**  
On the 23rd inst., at Stand Lodge, near Manchester, the residence of his mother, the Rev. Charles John Astbury, M.A., Incumbent of Longton, near Preston, and third son of the late John Meir Astbury, aged 38. No cards.  
On the 25th inst., at New Forest Lodge, Blackheath, Mary Ann, wife of Charles Mumford, in her 34th year.  
On the 12th inst., at Long Branch, New Jersey, U.S.A., Caroline Elise, the beloved wife of F. W. J. Hurst, Esq., aged 29.  
On the 25th inst., at St. Mary's, Bedford, Emily, widow of the late Thomas Gwyn Elger, Esq., in her 70th year.  
On the 24th inst., at Ingwell, near Whitehaven, Cumberland, Ruth, eldest daughter of the late Jonas Lindow, Esq., aged 73 years.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31.	
Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.	
Moon's first quarter, 3.48 a.m.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. George Currey, Master of the Charterhouse; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., uncertain.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. J. W. Burgon, Vicar of St. Mary's the Virgin, Oxford; 3 p.m., the F. K. Harford, Minor Canon.	
St. James's, noon, uncertain.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m.	
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.	
St. James's Chapel Royal, closed.	
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.	
St. Giles.	
Partridge-shooting and salmon close time begins.	
British Museum closed for a week.	
Crystal Palace, "Snae Fell," with Mr. George Conquest (till Friday); great fountains.	
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.	
Warwick Races, September meeting.	
Alford show of poultry, birds, cats, &c. (two days).	
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.	
Royal Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. (show of dahlias, &c.).	
Lancaster Agricultural Show: horses, dogs, &c.	
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.	
Fall of the Second French Empire, 1870.	
Canterbury Races.	
Hove Toxophilite Society, Ladies' Challenge Badge.	
Bath Archers, Target.	
Crystal Palace, grand display of fireworks.	
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.	
Old Bartholomew's Day.	
Market Drayton Poultry and Dog Show.	
Royal Cornwall Yacht Club Regatta.	
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.	
Full moon, 9.9 p.m.	
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.	
Tadmorden Agricultural Show.	
Lurgan Athletic Club, annual meeting.	
Hyde Dog Show (two days).	
Crystal Palace, comedy, "The Rivals;" Autumn Fruit Show.	

THE WEATHER.											
RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.											
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.											
DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Bain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	In. at 10 a.m.
Aug.	20	73.4	58.1	50.8	78	51.1	64.8	WSW. S. SW.	322	-0.18	
	21	72.8	60.1	51.1	74	53.6	71.3	SW.	243	-0.23	
	22	76.7	60.0	53.1	79	53.4	70.5	SSW.	162	-0.00	
	23	74.3	61.8	53.9	77	52.3	74.6	SSW. SE.	212	-0.00	
	24	79.5	64.1	58.1	82	55.1	73.9	ENE.	248	-0.05	
	25	76.0	65.7	56.9	75	55.9	76.8	NE. SW. SE.	179	-0.00	
	26	78.2	62.7	52.8	72	56.1	73.1	SE. S. SSW.	392	-0.17	
The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-											
Barometer (in inches), corrected		29.776	29.811	29.873	29.893	29.839	29.888	29.887			
Temperature of Air		63.0°	63.0°	63.0°	63.0°	63.0°	63.0°	63.0°			
Temperature of Evaporation		54.7°	57.2°	59.9°	59.7°	63.7°	62.7°	59.9°			
Direction of Wind		W. W. W.	SW.	SSW.	S.	ENE.	SW.	SSW.			

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6.											
Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.					
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 41	7 5	8 33	9 5	10 47	12 32	1 15	1 11	0 11	43	0 13	0 43

**DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,"** with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Frescoes of the Rinaldi," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert,"** and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern. NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 1, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

**S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**  
The world-famed MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, every Night at Eight. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. ALL THE YEAR ROUND.  
The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being classified as the OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN THE WORLD.  
Having been presented at this Hall for EIGHT YEARS IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON, an instance of popularity without a precedent in the annals of amusements. NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.  
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL. New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, at 1s. 6d. to 4s. 12d. 6d.; Parterre, 5s.; Sofa Seats, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 35, Old Bond-street; Olivieri's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from 93, Old Bond-street, till Ten p.m.

**ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—HARDY GILLARD,** the great American Traveller, will unveil his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK OVER THE PACIFIC RAILWAY TO CALIFORNIA, EVERY Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Sofa Seats, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half Price. Tickets at Mitchell's, and Austin's, St. James's Hall. Take your call now to see it; it is a geographical treat for old and young.

**THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.**—This theatre, redecorated under the direction of Mr. March Nelson, WILL OPEN for the Dramatic Season on SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, when will be produced Shakespeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Beverly. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Ryder, Mr. James Johnstone, Mr. A. Glover, Mr. Rignold, Mr. Dolman, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. A. M. Denison, Mr. H. Clifford, and Mr. H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Miss Banks, Miss E. Stuart, Miss Adeline Geddis, &c. The incidental Music selected and composed by Mr. W. C. Levey. The Ballet and grouping of crowds arranged by Mr. John Cornack. And the whole to be produced under the personal supervision of Mr. Andrew Halliday and F. B. Chatterton. At the conclusion of the Tragedy the National Anthem will be sung by the entire strength of the Company. Full particulars will be duly announced. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Box-office opened on Saturday, Sept. 6.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.**  
Mr. Creswick, the Eminent Tragedian, with Mr. Charles E. Creswick and Mrs. Charles Viner (of the Olympic Theatre), in the Tragedy of THE BRIDAL VEIL, Evening. Concluding with the New Farce, WHAT WILL THE NEIGHBOURS SAY?

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION at AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.**—Beginning of Lectures, OCT. 1. Prospectuses, plan of lectures, and conditions of admission may be had on application to the Director.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

It is now about a fortnight since the public of these islands was startled by a telegram from the other side of the Atlantic announcing that the Parliament of the Dominion, which, after prorogation two months ago, had been summoned to reassemble, was abruptly prorogued again on the day on which it met. As this political occurrence was at first sight quite extraordinary, it can scarcely be matter of surprise that it provoked not a little comment. Since then information from various sources has reached this country tending to modify, to a large extent, the judgment of the British people concerning what appeared to be the arbitrary proceeding of the Governor-General and his Government. We may say at once that the solid and well-earned reputation of Lord Dufferin shielded him from any insinuation which could imply unworthy motives. At worst it was surmised that he had felt himself compelled by the duties of his high office to act upon the advice of his responsible Ministers, although it was suggested that he might have done so rather more precipitately than the occasion demanded. There is now ample evidence from his own frank and outspoken declaration that it was no design of his, no momentary impulse even, to over-ride the will of Parliament by an exercise of the supreme prerogative, which induced him to resort to the extreme measure to which we have above adverted. His policy in having done so may be variously criticised; his entire loyalty to the spirit of the Constitution over which he has been appointed to preside will not, we apprehend, be questioned by either of the political parties into which her Majesty's Canadian subjects are now divided.

To put ourselves into a position fairly to appreciate the most recent facts of the case, it will be necessary to go back some two or three years. The provisions of the Alabama Treaty, so far as they affected Canadian interests, naturally excited wide discontent in the Dominion. By that treaty concessions had been made to the demands of the United States Government which seemed very unfair in their bearing upon the colony. It was necessary, however, to obtain the assent of the Canadian Parliament to such portions of the treaty as were applicable to its own affairs. As may be imagined, the task was a difficult one, and was only at length achieved by a promise on the part of the British Government to recommend to the Imperial Parliament a guarantee of a large pecuniary loan for the purpose of constructing a railway to run from the Atlantic to the Pacific entirely and exclusively through British territory. The Legislature of the Dominion was even then hardly prevailed upon to accept the Alabama Treaty; but it did so, and shortly afterwards a general election took place. It was well known, however, that the constituencies of Canada took an unfavourable view of that transaction. The Government which carried the measure was at a discount. The seats of most of its members, even of the most popular and trusted of them, were seriously threatened, and a considerable number of its staunchest supporters were actually rejected. Eventually, when Parliament assembled, a small majority of the members of the House of Commons were partisans of the then existing Government, but they were confronted by a strong and very determined Opposition.

This triumph of the Administration, it was bruited at the time, had not been obtained without recourse having been had to unfair, and even to corrupt, electoral practices. No doubt evidence in support of this suspicion was anxiously sought by members of the Opposition. At length vague rumours took a definite form. A member of the House stood up in his place and said he believed that he was able to prove against the Government a charge which, if it could be substantiated, would reflect upon them the deepest disgrace. The charge amounted to this—that, in view of the pending general election, a grant had been made by the Government to Sir Hugh Allan and certain associates of his, by which the construction of the projected Pacific Railway was placed in their hands on conditions extravagantly favourable to them, in return for which concession an understanding had been agreed to that the railway managers

and contractors should supply the Government with funds to a large amount, to be used for electoral purposes in promoting the return of Government candidates.

Such a grave impeachment of the honour of the Ministry could not, in the nature of things, be allowed to pass unheeded. There was, it is true, some appearance of vacillation in the bearing of the Prime Minister; but ultimately he himself proposed a committee of five to investigate the matter, and passed a short Act enabling a Committee to sit during a prorogation, and also giving it authority to take evidence on oath. That Act, however, when brought under the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was disallowed, as exceeding the powers granted to the Dominion Parliament by the Imperial Act which governed its Constitution. As it would have been obviously inconvenient to postpone the inquiry for the purpose of obtaining legal authorisation from the British Legislature for a Committee of the House of Commons to examine witnesses on oath, the Governor-General offered to appoint a Royal Commission, consisting of the five members of the Committee—the Crown having the requisite authority, through its representative, to invest such Commission with the necessary legal powers. The offer excited the ill-will of the Opposition, who desired to keep the process of investigation under their own control, and subject to Parliamentary responsibility. Lord Dufferin appears to have been advised by his Cabinet that a Royal Commission would be preferable to a House of Commons Committee; and, unquestionably, if faithful to its trust, it could do its work far more quickly. Parliament met for the purpose of receiving the report of its own Committee; but, as it turned out, only to hear from the Governor-General a declaration of his intention forthwith to nominate a Royal Commission, and to suspend by prorogation the sitting of Parliament for two months, by which time the Commission would probably be ready to present its Budget.

The affair is a painful one, in whatever result it may terminate. It indicates a state of political laxity which one does not like to meet with in connection with colonial self-government. There can be no shadow of doubt that jobbery of a gross kind has been resorted to by some party in connection with the projected construction of the Pacific Railway, and that pecuniary corruption largely operated at the last general election. How far the members of the Government may be implicated in what has taken place—if, indeed, they are implicated at all—it would be premature even to conjecture. They have given the story a direct denial; and until their repudiation of it has been set aside by the clearest testimony we cannot refuse to give credence to their solemn declarations. But the scandal is undoubtedly a serious one. True or untrue, it will materially weaken, for the time, the moral influence of the Administration, as well as excite uneasiness and distrust among the loyal population of Canada. All who take an interest in the material and moral development of the Dominion—and what patriotic Englishman does not?—will grieve at this early episode of political immorality in the history of that nascent empire, and will anxiously desire that it may constitute a warning which future generations may study with a view to prevent its being drawn into a fatal precedent.

The Hon. Henry Wodehouse, the Chargé-d'Affaires of the British Legation at Athens, died on Wednesday week.

The Gazette contains the official announcement that Mr. Bruce has been created a peer of the United Kingdom, under the title of Baron Aberdare, of Duffryn, in the county of Glamorgan. It also contains a notification of the appointment of Mr. A. S. Ayrton to the office of Advocate-General or Judge Martial of her Majesty's Forces. The Times suggests some further changes in the Ministry. Mr. Monsell is to retire from the Post Office, and to be succeeded, it is said, by Mr. Ayrton. The Duke of Argyll, who has been recently suffering from impaired health, will quit the India Office, and his place is to be filled by Mr. Lowe, while the Home Office thus left vacant is to be offered to Mr. Bouverie. The office of Judge Advocate-General, which would be rendered vacant by Mr. Ayrton's appointment as Postmaster-General, has "a flavour of jurisprudence" about it which the Times thinks might make it an acceptable and appropriate introduction to official life for Mr. Vernon Harcourt, but it is considered doubtful whether Mr. Harcourt would accept the office if it were offered to him.

Mr. Hodgson, one of the Commissioners for Queensland at the Vienna Exhibition, has sent us the following letter, which we most willingly insert:—In your Number for Aug. 23 a letter appears from your Special Correspondent in Vienna, who writes slightly, not to say disparagingly, of the Queensland Court in the Vienna Universal Exhibition—to quote his own words, "Queensland, however, sends next to nothing." This curt sentence is rather galling to those who have taken a warm interest in the Queensland Court, and it will be particularly so to the numerous readers of the Illustrated London News in that distant colony. Your Correspondent must have unintentionally overlooked many of the exhibits; and in proof of this I may state that the awards of the jury to Queensland are as under:—Progress medals (next in importance to the double diplomas), 3; merit medals, 13; honourable mention, 15; making a total of 31. This list would have been considerably increased had not one of the ships from Queensland to England made a protracted voyage and landed her exhibits too late to come under the notice of the jury. I respectfully submit that the Queensland exhibits in the Vienna Exhibition are of a numerous and varied character, and are very suggestive of the rapid progress and development of the youngest of our Australian colonies; and no later than the 23rd inst. Baron Schwartz, the Director-General of the Exhibition in Vienna, complimented me upon the successful arrangement of the court and the great interest of the exhibits.—ARTHUR HODGSON, a Commissioner for Queensland at the Vienna Exhibition.—Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon, Aug. 28, 1873.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, accompanied by their sons, Prince Christian Victor and Prince Albert, are on a visit to her Majesty. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone is the Minister in attendance upon the Queen. Yesterday (Friday) week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove along the Glassalt drive and visited Mrs. Morgan at Genechale Cottage. The Queen and Princess afterwards drove, via Kintore and Belnacroft, to Tornnaran and paid a visit to Mrs. Michie, returning via Lochnagar Distillery and Crathie to the castle. On the following day Princess Beatrice rode by Abergeldie, Belnacroft, and Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Watson, of Dundee, arrived at the castle. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Watson officiated. In the afternoon her Majesty drove to The Bush and visited Mr. and Mrs. William Brown. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked out daily and driven also through Deeside along the Glen Clunie road and the Lion's Face drive to Braemar and other places in the district. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Dr. Watson have dined with her Majesty. The Queen has granted the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom to the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, under the title of Baron Aberdare, of Duffryn, in the county of Glamorgan.

The following were the orders for the Court's going into mourning on Thursday, the 28th inst., for his late Royal Highness Duke Charles of Brunswick, second cousin of the Queen, viz.:—The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black and white shoes, feathers and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Thursday, Sept. 4 next, viz.:—The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning. And on Thursday, Sept. 11 next, the Court to go out of mourning.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, landed at Devonport yesterday (Friday) week from the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Their Royal Highnesses inspected the boys of the Impregnable and the Implacable in the dockyard. Their Royal Highnesses slept on board the yacht. On Saturday last the Prince visited Mount-Edgumbe, where a garden party was given by the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe in honour of his Royal Highness; the Prince afterwards returned to the Royal yacht and entertained at dinner on board the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe and a select party. His Royal Highness left Plymouth the following day for Portsmouth upon his return to Osborne. The Princess of Wales, with her children, remained at Osborne during the Prince's cruise.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been the guest of the Earl of Shrewsbury at Ingestre during the autumn manœuvres on Carnock Chase. His Royal Highness inspected the First Division on Thursday.

Prince Arthur left Trouville on Saturday last in his yacht en route for Cherbourg and Jersey.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden arrived in London, on Thursday week, from Eastbourne, and visited the National Gallery, the Albert Hall, and the International Exhibition. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Eastbourne in the evening.

His Excellency Count Münster and Countess Mary Münster have returned to Ryde from Cowes.

His Excellency the Danish Minister has left town for the Continent. During his Excellency's absence M. P. de Lövenörn will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

His Excellency the Japanese Minister has left London for Japan. Mr. Motono Morimichi, First Secretary of Legation, will act as Chargé-d'Affaires during his absence.

The Duke of Leinster has arrived at Carton House, Maynooth.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster have left Eaton Hall for Reay Forest, his Lordship's shooting quarters in the north of Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have arrived at Ilfracombe.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon and Earl de Grey have arrived at the Marquis's shooting-box, Isle of Harris.

A demonstration of Odd-Fellows, in which about 3000 brethren took part, came off in Edinburgh last Saturday. After holding a meeting in the Corn Exchange, where several speeches were made, the lodges marched in procession to the Gymnasium, where the afternoon was devoted to athletic sports.

The appeal from farmers in the neighbourhood of Chatham for the assistance of soldiers in securing the harvest has this year been refused, in deference, it is said, to the protests of those persons who consider that their class interests in keeping up the price of labour should be protected.

A gallant rescue of a shipwrecked crew has been effected by the Civil Service life-boat of the National Institution. The schooner Rambler, of Wexford, had struck on a shoal in entering that harbour, and the boat had to ride through a tremendous sea in reaching her. Ultimately she picked off the crew.

The Ryde branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has hit upon the happy thought of establishing a sanitarium for the use of young shopmen in bad health or on holiday. Very comfortable quarters, with good board, are provided, at Hazlewood House, for the moderate sum of a guinea a week. The house has been opened by the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the training-school ship Wellesley, was held, on Wednesday, on board that vessel, in the Tyne. The Duke of Northumberland occupied the chair, and amongst the speakers was Mr. Richard Lewis, secretary of the National Life-Boat Institution. The Wellesley finds training for 240 destitute boys.

A meeting of the Freemasons of the Provincial Grand Lodge of South Wales was held, on Thursday week, at Cardiff. In his opening address the Provincial Grand Master congratulated the members upon the fact that the lodges of the province were working steadily, and much to their satisfaction. The report was very favourable as regards the position and prospects of Freemasonry generally throughout the province.

The National Horse and Sheep Show of the Royal Dublin Society opened on Tuesday. It comprised 539 horses and 73 sheep, besides agricultural implements. The Lord-Lieutenant, with Countess Spencer, Lord and Lady Cavendish, the Marquis of Headfort, and the Earls of Milltown and Wicklow, attended on Wednesday afternoon, and witnessed the jumping contests. The Citizens' Challenge Cup, value £100, was awarded to Mr. Charles William Wise, of Rochestown, Cahir.

## TRIAL OF THE BANK FORGERS.

The illustration on our front page shows the scene in the Central Criminal Courthouse at the Old Bailey during the trial of the four Americans, Austin Biron Bidwell, alias Frederick Albert Warren, alias Charles Johnson Horton; George Macdonnell, George Bidwell, and Edwin Noyes, or Edwin Noyes Hills. These four young men, the eldest, George Bidwell, thirty-four years of age, the other three from twenty-seven to twenty-nine, have been convicted of forging and fraudulently uttering foreign bills of exchange at the West-end branch of the Bank of England to an enormous amount. Their trial began on Monday week, before Mr. Justice Archibald, and was concluded last Tuesday evening. The prisoners were assisted by counsel, but two of the accused, Macdonnell and George Bidwell, also made speeches to the jury on their own behalf. An attempt was made in particular to separate the case of Noyes from that of the other three, by representing him as the mere servant of Austin Bidwell, and as ignorant of the fraudulent practices in which they were engaged. But the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, found them all guilty, and Mr. Justice Archibald sentenced each of them to penal servitude for life. In the sketch engraved, showing the four men as they appeared sitting in the front of the dock, Macdonnell is the one with a pen in his hand, leaning forward to talk with his counsel; the two brothers Bidwell sit one on each side of Macdonnell; and Edwin Noyes is next to the elder Bidwell. Two prison warders are seated behind.

## THE CIVIL WARS IN SPAIN.

The Carlist invasion of the Basque provinces and Catalonia, in the north of Spain, being unfortunately simultaneous with the revolt of the Intransigentes, or Communist Red Republicans, in the towns of Valencia and Andalusia, the Government at Madrid has its hands quite full of work in repelling these attacks on each side. Although it is prudent not to believe all that is stated in the daily telegrams of the rapid advances made by the Carlists to seize Barcelona, there is enough anxiety concerning the fate of that city to give more than usual interest to one of our Illustrations, which is a view of the fortress of Montjuich. The hill bearing this odd name, which is a corruption of Mons Judaicus, from its having in the Middle Ages been the abode of a Jewish colony, commands Barcelona and the shipping in its port. The fortifications of Montjuich are shaped as an irregular pentagon; its garrison is well provided with casemates and cisterns, and its batteries have all in the town at their mercy, as they proved by a bombardment in 1842. The people of Barcelona have always been regarded as turbulent and prone to insurrection. In the seventeenth century they rebelled against the Government of Castile, and gave themselves up to France, but their city was recaptured by the Spaniards in 1652, after a siege of fourteen months. In 1705, during the war of the Spanish Succession, in which the English army, under Lord Peterborough, played a brilliant part, the citadel of Montjuich was surprised by the English on Oct. 9, and Barcelona was forced to surrender. The town was bombarded by the French in 1714, and was afterwards taken by assault; a third part of it was destroyed. Napoleon, in 1808, gained possession of Barcelona by a fraudulent trick, and kept it till the Duke of Wellington drove the French again out of Spain. There were repeated insurrections at Barcelona in favour of Don Carlos, in 1827, in 1834, and several times between 1841 and 1843. In addition to Montjuich, there are two other fortresses, San Carlos and the Ciudadela, to guard the entrance to the port, and perhaps, at the same time, to overawe the town.

The small river Bidassoa, which constitutes for twelve miles of its length the frontier between France and Spain towards the shores of the Bay of Biscay, is the subject of an Illustration. This place, the mouth of the Bidassoa, will ever be memorable to Englishmen for the final victory of the Duke of Wellington, Oct. 7, 1813, over the retreating French army of Marshal Soult. The Montagne d'Arrhune, shown in our own view rising to the left hand, above the Spanish town and church of Irun, which are seen up the valley beyond the bridge, was fortified by Soult's engineers with great care during three months previous to the arrival of his defeated army from Salamanca and Vittoria. Its batteries commanded the bridge over the estuary of the Bidassoa. But the Duke was told by some Basque fishermen that there was a fordable passage at low tide over the sands between the bridge and the sea. By this passage, marching across well out of range of the French guns, our troops made their way "at the close of a thunderstorm" from Spanish ground to French, then rushed up the mountain side, and carried that fortified position by their unexpected assault. The hill of St. Marcial, adjacent to Irun, is famous, too, for a brave action of 12,000 Spaniards, on Aug. 30 in the same year; they repulsed an attack by 18,000 French. It is true they were supported, though not actively assisted, by the English divisions of Aylmer, Cole, and Inglis; but the Duke himself bore witness that "their conduct was equal to that of any troops he had ever seen engaged." This neighbourhood was also the scene of much stiff fighting between Sir De Lacy Evans's British Legion and the Carlists thirty or forty years ago. The Carlists are now busy here again; and the capture of the English yacht Deerhound, while attempting to land arms and ammunition for their use, on this part of the coast, is one of the late incidents of the civil war. Our view of the mouth of the Bidassoa is from a sketch by Captain Harold Sitwell, of the 91st Highlanders.

The Red Republican fanatical insurgents of Valencia and Carthage, on the east or south-east coast of Spain, gave much trouble by seizing two or three large ships of the Spanish navy; but, as none of the naval officers would join them, they did not know how to use their means of warfare. The town of Valencia was reconquered for the Madrid Government on the 7th inst., after the failure of the Junta at Carthage to send its revolutionary leaders the aid they wanted. Contreras, who was in command of the forces at Carthage, and who styled himself both General and Rear-Admiral, had got possession of the squadron there, consisting of the Vittoria, Almanza, Numancia, Mendez Nunez, Tetuan, and Fernando Catolico, with a despatch-boat. To meet these the Madrid Government had only two or three ships of importance—the Carmen, the Villa de Madrid, and the Narvaez Tolosa, which were imperfectly armed and manned; two other vessels were absent on foreign service. But the Prussian ironclad, Friedrich Karl, under command of Captain Werner, which had already captured the Vigilante, one of the first vessels applied to the service of the insurgents, was still at Carthage. There were two or three British ships of war in that port at the end of last month; the gun-boat Pigeon, Captain A. Phillimore, having been relieved by the ironclad Swiftsure, of 14 guns, commanded by Captain the Hon. William Ward, and by the Torch, gun-vessel, Commander Hugh N. Dyer. The commander of the Torch, which arrived on the 30th ult., having been informed of the bombardment of Almeria by one of the ships in the hands of the insurgents, gave them warning

not again to attempt any such proceeding, which would be treated as piracy. In consequence of this notice the Mendez Nunez, which was then held by a party of landmen, with one of the port pilots to play the part of captain, did not venture to put to sea. Next day, the Swiftsure and the Friedrich Karl, having overtaken the Almanza and Vittoria in their cruise along the coast, brought them captive into Escombrera Bay, outside the harbour of Cadiz. A deputation from the revolutionary government of the city and canton, with General Contreras, went on board the Friedrich Karl to meet Captains Werner, Ward, and Dyer, by whom they were informed that the allied British and German commanders would put the crews of the revolted Spanish ships on shore, all unarmed except the officers. The Spaniards demurred, and said they would die sooner than leave their ships. But they were told that if they did not go ashore quietly next day force would be used to put them out. If they would be reasonable they should make a signal of submission by hoisting a blue flag in the morning. After much bluster and altercation, the Spaniards yielded. The blue flag was hoisted at eight next morning in the Almanza and Vittoria, and by eleven o'clock 600 or 800 men had been embarked in the boats of the Spanish ships, under the superintendence of English and German officers, a guard of marines of both nations being on board both ships. The steam-boat Delphin took these boats in tow, and the Torch was ordered to clear for action, load her guns with case-shot, and cover the landing. This was done at Fort Navidad, close under the guns of a heavy battery and of the Mendez Nunez, and the Torch was obliged to pass this ship to go into the inner harbour to turn. As she did so the crew of the Mendez Nunez kept their heavy guns pointed at the English vessel, and threatened, with very abusive language, to fire and sink her. The Torch was quite ready for a fight; she would have been laid close alongside the enemy, to get a chance of boarding, as she could not stand the great guns of the Spaniard. An attempt was presently made by the Mendez Nunez and Numancia to weigh anchor and run out to sea; but this was instantly stopped, with a message that any Spanish ships of war attempting to leave the port would be fired into by the British ships. Commander Dyer, with Mr. Yockney, assistant paymaster, acting as interpreter, and with Dr. Austin, the *Times* correspondent, went on board the Mendez Nunez and saw the insurgent leaders, with whom they remonstrated. They afterwards landed and had an interview with the British Consul. In the mean time the Swiftsure and Friedrich Karl approached the port, and the populace, expecting a bombardment of the town, gathered around the British officers ashore in a very excited mood, but without any personal outrage. The Torch returned safely to Escombrera Bay, and found that, in consequence of the demonstrations made by the Mendez Nunez, the rest of the crews of the Vittoria and Almanza had been landed at Escombrera, as well as all the officers, and that the ships were empty. The Torch was kept under way off the harbour all night to see that the Mendez Nunez and Fernando el Catolico did not put to sea. These ships, with the Numancia, were observed to be at quarters all night, and in the morning it was found that the Numancia and Mendez Nunez were aground. This must have happened whilst trying to bring their broadsides to seaward. Next morning, the 5th inst., Captain Ward heard from the Consul that it would be unsafe for any one to land at Carthage, and the British subjects residing there were soon afterwards taken on board her Majesty's ships. We give an Illustration of the scene at Carthage when the crews of the Almanza and Vittoria were put ashore. Fort Navidad, presenting a semicircular front to the sea, pierced for eight guns, but apparently mounted with no more than three, is conspicuous in the middle of this view. Fort Galeras is on the summit of the lofty hill above. To the left is the steam-boat Delphin, which has towed the Spanish war-ships' boats into the port, and is casting them off to row ashore. On the right hand, at the entrance to the inner harbour, docks, and arsenal, lies the Mendez Nunez, with the little gun-boat Torch close to her outer side. The Mendez Nunez is a powerful ironclad frigate, of 3500 tons burden and 500-horse power engines, with a central battery of six 9-ton guns; while the Torch has but a single gun to keep her in due respect. Much credit is due, in our judgment, to Commander Dyer for the manner in which he acted upon this critical occasion.

Our Illustration, a week ago, of the conflict in the streets of Seville, was from a sketch by Mr. P. Villamil.

## ON BOARD THE DUNDEE STEAMER.

There are many different ways of taking the August holiday which Londoners in easy circumstances think due to themselves; and one way is that of a sea-passage to Scotland by the steamers departing on Wednesday and Saturday mornings from their appointed stations off Wapping. There are, of course, those which make the trip to Leith or Granton Pier for Edinburgh, and which may afford, to passengers who are proof against sea-sickness, an agreeable change from the twelve-hour railway journey, either by the York and Berwick or by the Preston and Carlisle route to the Scottish capital. But there is, furthermore, presented to the amateurs of a coasting navigation in pleasant summer weather the somewhat longer voyage from London to Dundee, which should be accomplished in thirty-six hours. This is not too long a time to be at sea if one has the comfort of a quiet stomach, and if the wind be not too cold and the deck be nicely dry. With such agreeable company as some of those who figure in our Artist's sketch the passage to Dundee might be found so delightful that a man would be content to go on to Aberdeen, or even to go round the Orkneys and return by the Hebrides and the Irish Sea to the British Channel, with a complete circumnavigation of our native island. That is what a young gentleman might be tempted at least to fancy he would like to do in the society of one of these young ladies sitting on the deck of the steamer; but he would soon find himself mistaken, and would want to be set ashore, though but for a solitary tour in the Highlands.

In the official list of successful candidates for the Indian Medical Service, given at page 202 in the Supplement, the name of Mr. R. C. Lucas should have been Mr. R. C. Ross.

A letter, dated July 4, Trenrenburg Bay, Spitzbergen, has been received by Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., from his son (who is a comrade of Mr. Leigh Smith in his Arctic Expedition). The expedition had been up to the Seven Islands, lat. 80° 50', but had been stopped by the ice. Trenrenburg Bay is where Parry left the Hecla when he went north on sledges. Mr. Leigh Smith's yacht, the Samson, joined the Diana July 2, and Mr. Leigh Smith was getting the provisions and coals out of her, as well as taking in water at Trenrenburg Bay, before proceeding northward in the Diana, which is a screw-steamer. Mr. Richard Potter's letter came by the Polhem, the Swedish vessel which has wintered in Spitzbergen. All Mr. Leigh Smith's party are very well, and the temperature was mild—49 deg. The sport, consisting of walrus or seahorses, bears, and seals, had been very fair.



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



LANDING CREWS OF REVOLTED SPANISH SHIPS AT FORT NAVIDAD, CARTHAGENA.



FORTRESS OF MONTJUICH, BARCELONA.





ON BOARD THE DUNDEE STEAMER.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 23.

The principal event of the week has been the speech delivered by the Duc de Broglie, at the dinner given by the Préfet of the Eure to the Council-General of that department. The oration is what everyone might have anticipated. "The Government," the Duke said, "is engaged in a perilous struggle, not against any particular institution or public opinion, but against principles which tend to destroy all social order. The evil (he remarked) takes all sorts of shapes, and to combat it the Cabinet requires the assistance and union of all well-meaning citizens. That union the Government endeavours to strengthen, convinced that it constitutes the force of the National Assembly, which, he was convinced, will discuss all grave political questions in a spirit of concord." The Duke stated that he regarded the gratitude shown by the Assembly and the country to M. Thiers as a public duty; and, alluding to the present President of the Republic, he highly praised his loyalty, so high above all party calculations, and congratulated France on having one who is such a model of honour, in public as well as in private life, to preside over her destinies. This speech has naturally caused considerable sensation in Paris. Although very ambiguously worded, the Republican newspapers regard it as a pledge that the Government will attempt no coup-d'état during the recess, and congratulate themselves thereat. The appropriate complimentary allusion to M. Thiers is highly praised in all circles; but it is worthy of note that while the Duc de Broglie was delivering this address the *Courier de Paris*—a lithographed correspondence published under the auspices of the most intimate friends of the Vice-President of the Council—was announcing to the astonished Parisians that a plot against the Government had just been discovered. The public rejoicings in the recently evacuated departments were to have been the pretext for disorders in which the International was to have taken a leading part. M. Thiers's arrival at Belfort was to have been the signal for the lovers of disorder and anarchy to rise against the constituted authorities. Fortunately, however, adds the mendacious print, the Government received news of the affair, and, after a great show of energy, succeeded in defeating this "abominable scheme."

A week or so ago M. Lemoine, the talented editor of the *Journal des Débats*, attacked the "Gambettist party," as the members of the Left Centre are termed, in the most violent manner, much to the surprise of the Radical papers and the jubilation of their Monarchical confrères. The hopes entertained by the latter that the old Orleanist print was about to return to its ancient line of politics have, however, proved premature, for one hears to-day that M. Lemoine's article in no wise represents the political opinions of MM. Léon Say and Bapst, the co-directors, or of the leading rédacteurs. M. Gambetta, who has taken the trouble to reply personally, in the *Republique Française*, to M. Lemoine's effusion maintains that the Radical Left is in no wise undisciplined, fanatical, and exclusive, for during the late Session its members frequently sacrificed their preferences, and, in many instances, rather than cause a split in the party which M. Thiers relied on, went to the utmost limits of their mandates. The only thing, says the ex-Dictator, on which they were determined there should be no wavering, was the denial of the constituent powers of the present Assembly.

There is no fresh news apropos of the fusion this week; and the only mention in the papers concerning the Count de Chambord is to the effect that the grandson of Charles X. has sent word to the Paray-le-Monial pilgrimage committee that he thinks it better not to return to France until the termination of the political crisis, as he fears that if he were to show himself here his dignity might be compromised by the manifestations which would be certain to take place. The Paris pilgrims to the miraculous grotto of La Salette on their return home attended a special mass at the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires to offer up thanks for their safe arrival.

Prince Napoleon, who has been elected President of the Corsican Council-General by a large majority of votes, delivered a short speech on taking the chair the other day, recommending the council to occupy itself exclusively with the interests of the department. He has since returned to Paris. The announcement of the Royalist papers to the effect that on leaving Switzerland M. Thiers will proceed to Turin, Florence, and Venice, and subsequently to Vienna on a visit to the International Exhibition, is contradicted by the different organs of the late President of the Republic.

Considerable sensation was caused among English residents in Paris on the arrival of the news of the narrow escape from drowning which his Royal Highness Prince Arthur had recently had at Trouville.

Dr. Nelaton, whose death has been continually reported by the Parisian journals of late, is now out of danger, and the physicians attending the eminent surgeon speak confidently of a speedy recovery.

The ringleaders of the band of young malefactors styling themselves the "Casquettes Noires," who were arrested in Paris some five months since, have been condemned by the Assize Court of the Seine to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from ten to twenty years. Four of the accused were acquitted.

## SPAIN.

Senor Castelar has been elected President of the Cortes. Seventy-three deputies deposited blank voting papers. On assuming the presidential chair he delivered a speech in support of Conservative principles. After having thanked the House for the honour conferred upon him, he went on to say:—

"The troubles and difficulties of the country are increasing, and the public peril is greater than ever; these are the reasons which induce me to accept the post to which I have undeservedly been elected. In doing so, however, I am encouraged by the belief that I shall have the support of all parties. Senor Castelar then reminded the Deputies that in the days when they struggling for the Republic all Republicans were united. They only became divided after victory had been achieved. He continued:—The explanation of this is that there is always an ideal. The Government and the majority represent the reality in all its sadness; the ideal is represented by the Opposition. I advise the Opposition to carry on a propaganda keeping in view the force of right, not the right of force. In my position as President of the Assembly I shall not interfere in any way with the liberty of discussion, but I shall not tolerate personalities. My policy is contained in the programme of Senor Salmeron. We have to continue the work of the Revolution of September, and do not represent any single party, but the whole Democracy. Senor Castelar then drew a brilliant sketch of the history of Democracy, which was received with loud cheers, and he continued as follows:—Since Feb. 11 Liberty has been the motto of the Republic; the overthrow of the Republic would sign the death warrant of Liberty. Nothing could be more infamous than a generation which, having succeeded in achieving Liberty, should not know how to preserve it. I am an advocate of federalism, because federalism will prevent a dictatorship. But I am desirous above all of upholding the national unity, and of maintaining the integrity of our country. When great nationalities like Italy and Germany are being constituted, it would be an act of madness to undo our own. We must enter upon the path of practical self-government; we must respect all aspirations, but we require a great deal of authority, of order, and government. The Republic might disappear if order were not consolidated, for between anarchy and a dictatorship society will always choose the latter. But if you are desirous of seeing the Republic firmly established we must take measures to have order respected and discipline restored. In a word,

it is necessary that all Liberal parties should share not in the bitterness of power, but in the duties of public life, which is to-day a life of warfare. I pray the Almighty that he may protect us in our endeavours to save Liberty and the integrity of Spain. Senor Castelar resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.

The Government has resolved to replace the governors of the provinces in which the Socialist outbreaks have occurred by special commissions.

The latest news of the Carlist and Red Republican civil wars in different parts of Spain may need confirmation, but it is stated that the Carlists have at length succeeded in gaining possession of the fortified town of Estelle, between Pampeluna and Burgos, where they took 600 prisoners, 1500 rifles, and some ammunition. They are said to have 28,000 men in the field, with 500 cavalry; but the Madrid Government claims to have 90,000 men out against them. The warfare on both sides is pursued, however, in a scattered and desultory manner; as soon as the Republican volunteers evacuate a town, detachments of Carlists enter it with bands playing at their head. The principal Carlist chiefs, Elio, Dorregaray, and Lizarraga, are now within easy concentrating distance in the triangle formed by Bilbao, San Sebastian, and Pampeluna. The forces they dispose of, combined with those under Don Carlos and Ocho, make twenty-five strong battalions, of which seven each come from Navarre and Biscay, six from Guipuzcoa, two each from Alava and Castille, and one from Santander. There is an apprehension that Bilbao will be attacked.

Barcelona has suffered another alarm of military insurrection. This time it was an artillery detachment which attempted a pronunciamiento. The cavalry, who remained loyal, promptly put them down, and the ringleaders have been sent for trial.

The siege of Carthage is the principal event in progress in the southern parts of Spain, and on the result a great deal will depend. Here the Red Republican insurgents are making a determined stand. The place is strongly fortified; the insurgents possess powerful guns and ironclads, they have secured large stores of provisions and ammunition, and they do not exhibit any deficiency of courage. Carthage is besieged by a military force under General Martinez Campos. Admiral Lobos has been reconnoitring the port with the view of blockading it; but, failing to persuade Admiral Yelverton to hand over to him the Almansa and the Vittoria, and finding that his artillery was too weak for an effective assault on the fortifications, he has withdrawn with his wooden frigates.

## ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel, who will probably leave Rome for Vienna towards the middle of next month, has received an invitation to visit the German Emperor at Berlin.

The official history of the Vatican Council, which has advanced as far as the definition of the dogma of Infallibility, will be revised by a special commission of Cardinals and Bishops.

The Pope has had a slight indisposition, but is better again. The rumour of a large appointment of Cardinals is denied, though it is partially justified by the admission that pressure has been exercised by foreign Governments upon his Holiness to induce him to fill the vacancies in the Sacred College.

The Pope has issued a brief, bearing date the 19th inst., in which he says:—"As pilgrimages in Italy have been prohibited by the Government prefects, several Catholics at Bologna have decided to invite their fellow-Catholics to undertake in September three spiritual pilgrimages—one to the Holy Land, the second to the sacred shrines of Italy, and the third to the various foreign sanctuaries." The brief highly commends the project, and grants indulgences to the pilgrims. His Holiness, moreover, grants indulgences to those who attend the sacraments, visit the churches, and pray to God for concord among Christian princes, the extirpation of heresies, the conversion of sinners, and the triumph of the Church.

The journals report that the neighbourhood of Catanzaro, Calabria, is infested by a band of brigands whose leader is Maria Monico, a young woman whose remarkable beauty is only equalled by her ferocity. She is the widow of a brigand named Pietro Monico, who was killed by the troops, and whose death she has vowed to avenge.

The villainous brigand chief Manzi has been killed, and his band captured. The Prefect of Salerno personally directed the operations against them. The band consisted of nine brigands, six of whom were killed in resisting capture, while one gendarme was killed and three wounded, including the captain.

## SWITZERLAND.

After two long sittings the Grand Council has passed the third and last reading of the bill for the organisation of Catholic worship. There were 63 contents and 7 non-contents. The chief provisions of the bill are that the curés shall be appointed by the parishes (there will be three curés for the city of Geneva); the parish is to be represented by five members in a superior council of thirty-one. The curés will have to take an oath to the Constitution; they may be suspended for four years for violating their oath or committing breaches of discipline.

Geneva has had another windfall. M. Paul Ragier, who died at Belley on Jan. 24 last, has left to the cantonal hospital of Geneva the whole of his fortune, with the exception of 171,000f. bequeathed to other charitable institutions.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria paid a visit on Thursday week to Cardinal Rauscher, to congratulate him on his jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the priesthood. His Majesty presented the Cardinal with his portrait, set in brilliants, accompanied by an autograph letter.

M. de la Bouillerie, the French Minister of Commerce, is on a special mission at Vienna, and has had an audience of the Emperor.

The people's fête at the Exhibition, last Saturday night, went off splendidly, 106,000 persons having entered the building. The Emperor, Grand Dukes, and Crown Prince of Saxony viewed the illuminations from the Imperial pavilion.

## GERMANY.

The German Emperor left Gastein on Wednesday on his return to Berlin, where he was to arrive on Friday evening. After being present at the unveiling of the monument to Victory on Sept. 2, his Majesty will go to Weimar to congratulate the newly-married son of the Grand Duke. During the course of the month he will be present at the military manoeuvres which are to be held near Berlin and in the provinces.

The Prussian Minister of Public Worship has closed the clerical seminary at Posen. Bishop Krementz, of Ermeland, has been summoned to appear before the criminal law court at Braunsberg, on Sept. 15, to take his trial on several charges brought forward against him.

The Supreme Consistory of Bavaria has ordered Sept. 2 to be kept as a national holiday throughout the kingdom, and Divine service is to be held in all the churches, in grateful commemoration of the national victories of 1870 and 1871.

## RUSSIA.

The Czarevitch and the Czarevna have left Copenhagen for St. Petersburg. Queen Olga of Greece, a niece of the Czar, left Athens on Monday night for Livadia, in order to be present at the assembly of the Imperial family, which has been called together for the purpose of meeting the Duke of Edin-

burgh previous to his marriage with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna.

The *Invalide Russe* gives an account of the new château of Eriklik erected for a summer residence for the Empress on the south coast of the Crimea. The name is Tartar, and signifies "garden of plum-trees," owing to the number of these trees growing wild on Mount Negabi, the name of the height on which the new château has been built. It is at the distance of a league and a half from the town of Yalta, and on the level near the sea is a fine dairy farm, from which the road winds up the hill, the top of which is clothed with oak and willow. The château is comfortable, but not highly ornate in character, and is surrounded by a small but admirably-arranged garden, at one end of which is a pavilion, whence a magnificent view of the sea, the rocks, and forests, as well as of the town of Yalta, may be enjoyed. The château of Orlanda, the property of the Grand Duke Constantine Nikolaievitch, is not far off.

Colonel Markosoff, commander of one of the Russian columns in the expedition against Khiva, has been complimented by the Grand Duke Michael in the order of the day.

## TURKEY.

The European tour of the Shah of Persia is now over, his Majesty having, on Tuesday, left Constantinople, via the Black Sea, for Poti, a fortified town in Asiatic Russia. The telegram which announces this fact states also that the Persian Grand Vizier has established with the Ottoman Government the basis of an understanding upon all pending questions between Turkey and Persia. It is stated that before leaving Constantinople the Shah presented his portrait, set in diamonds, to the Grand Vizier and to the Russian Ambassador, General Ignatieff. A like gift was proposed to the British Ambassador; but Sir Henry Elliott, acting in accordance with the rules of the English diplomatic service, declined it.

A despatch from Constantinople states that the Hellenic brigand Carayanny, implicated in the Marathon affair, and four other brigands, have been killed by the Ottoman authorities.

## AMERICA.

President Grant having approved of the capital sentence passed on Captain Jack and five of his Modoc braves, Oct. 3 has been appointed for their execution.

We have two lamentable items of news from the States. At Belfast, in the State of Maine, a fire has destroyed 125 buildings, and rendered 130 families homeless for a time; and on the Mississippi there has been a steam-boat explosion by which twelve persons have been killed.

## INDIA.

A *Times* telegram from Calcutta says:—"The Viceroy will try Surendranath Bannerjee by a Civil Service Commission, under the Act of 1850, for falsifying records and using falsehoods to conceal his offence. The political service is graded as residents, political agents, and political assistants, three classes in each grade."

Another telegram, dated Aug. 27, from the *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, says:—"A passive resistance is offered to the payment of rent in the Vogra district. The Viceroy approves the orders on illegal cesses in Bengal, to instruct peasants in their rights, and to put a stop to oppression in extreme cases. The Sonthals are restless in Maunbhoom. Colonel Dalton is there. The Viceroy recommends that the magistrates should stop Juggernath cars which may be dangerous. The Bengal Government has ordered the extension of the medical vernacular colleges in Calcutta, Dacca, and Patna. Six hundred Panthay refugees are seeking land in Burmah. The Political Agent proposes to give them British territory. Badakshan is pacified."

## JAPAN.

In a letter from Yokohama, published in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, it is stated that the Japanese officials of the Ministry of Finance had resigned because they find it impossible to restore the ways and means to a satisfactory position. The State debt amounted to 104,000,000 dollars, and the Government had entered upon a number of new undertakings.

News has been received from Japan, by way of New York, to the effect that the port of Simonasaki will shortly be opened to the commerce of all nations.

The monument erected on the tomb of Ludwig Feuerbach at Nuremberg was unveiled a few days ago.

The death of Carl Wilhelm, the composer of the "Wacht am Rhein," is announced.

The labouring classes in Peru are manifesting a strong antipathy towards the Chinamen imported into that country.

General Garibaldi has accepted the invitation of the French refugees at Geneva to preside at a banquet there on Sept. 4.

The Postmaster General having decided upon closing the British post-office agency at Buenos Ayres, money-orders can no longer be issued in this country on that office.

The German Telegraphic Administration and the postal authorities at Gibraltar have given in their adhesion to the International Telegraph Convention.

In consequence of the inability of Russia to send a representative, it is proposed to postpone the International Postal Congress that was to be held at Berne.

It is stated that since the great fire in Chicago between 200 and 300 persons have been adjudged insane in the courts of Cook county, Illinois.

From Cairo is telegraphed the satisfactory news of Sir Samuel Baker's safe arrival there, along with Lady Baker and the members of his expedition, on Sunday last.

During a thunderstorm with which Antwerp was visited on Monday night one of the largest warehouses was struck by lightning. The building, which was filled with goods, caught fire and burnt furiously.

Notice has been given by the Great Northern Telegraph Company that the company's Nagasaki-Shanghai cable has been repaired, and that messages can therefore be forwarded as usual to all stations in China and Japan by way of Russia.

At a meeting of the Australian Meat Agency Company, on Tuesday, it was stated that the value of the importation of Australian meat, which in 1866 was only £300, amounted last year to £890,000.

The new Governor-General of Yemen has, it is stated, prohibited the export or import of slaves along the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, and issued a notice that any person buying or selling slaves will be liable to imprisonment for five years.

It appears from a telegram referred to in the *Bombay Gazette* of Aug. 1 that the Sultan of Zanzibar, who had contemplated a visit to this country, has been informed by the home authorities that it is not convenient to receive him at present.

Another fatal accident has occurred to an Alpine climber. A gentleman of Lausanne was ascending the Dent du Midi, when, reaching over a precipice to gather some flowers, he slipped and fell into the abyss, and was instantly killed.



The appointments of Sir Andrew Clarke as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements and their dependencies, and Mr. Cornelius Bendenchsen Kortright as Administrator of the Government of her Majesty's settlement on the Gambia, appear in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

A notorious man-eating tiger, at Sattiamungalum, Malras, which, for the last three years, is said to have destroyed human beings at the rate of one per week, has happily been destroyed by Captain Caulfield and the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Chaplain of the Madras Railway, by strychnine.

The annual congress of German journalists met on the 17th inst. at Hamburg. The congress decided to establish a fund for the telegraphic service of the German press. It was unanimously resolved that all advertisements inconsistent with public morality, which are said to be more and more invading the German press, should be refused insertion on any terms.

Mlle. Anna Walter, a dancer at the Vienna Theatre, was burnt to death, on Thursday week, when preparing to enter on the stage. Going too close to a light, her dress caught fire, and, in her fright, she rushed along the corridor, enveloped in flames, so that when assistance was rendered she was found to be dreadfully injured. She expired the next day.

Apprehension is felt by the committee of the South American Missionary Society for the safety of Dr. Stirling, the Bishop of the Falklands. He and the society's farm steward sailed from their station, Keppel, in the West Falklands, about the middle of April, but up to July 16 they had not been heard of at Monte Video. They were in the society's schooner the *Allen Gardiner*.

The French police appear to have caught the lady of whom they were in search when they blunderingly arrested a lady at Boulogne. She is also English, and of "surpassing beauty." She has been convicted at the Correctional Court of complicity in a series of daring jewellery robberies committed in Paris. Sentence of five years' imprisonment was passed upon her. At the same time an English pickpocket got off with six months.

The screw steam-ship *Gertrude*, of Exeter, is being loaded at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich with arms, ammunition, and stores for the Gold Coast, for the purpose of assisting in the operations against the Ashantees. Advice brought by the troop-ship *Himalaya* from Cape Coast Castle indicate that that settlement, as well as Elmina, was considered out of danger from the Ashantees. The troops, however, were greatly shaken by fever and dysentery.

The Norwegian papers publish a narrative by Captain Mack, who was sent in search of some sailors surprised by the ice to the north of Spitzbergen, in September last, and forced to winter in magazines at Mitterbuk. The entire party, eighteen in number, were found dead. The chief cause of this mortality is attributed to the inaction of the victims and to their persisting in the use of salt meat and other provocatives of scurvy. Their journals have been preserved.

Intelligence has reached Liverpool of two large steamers having been wrecked in the Indian Ocean. The *Singapore*, of 2223 tons, from Shanghai for London, ran ashore on Cape Gardafui, near Adan. Her captain and all the officers except the third engineer were drowned. The crew fell into the hands of the Somali Arabs, who are reported to be pillaging the wreck. The *Arracan*, of 1841 tons, from Rangoon, went ashore on one of the Maldivé Islands. Happily, all her passengers and crew were saved.

The President of the Civil Tribunal at Geneva has issued an order granting the town of Geneva complete possession of the property left by the Duke of Brunswick. The post-mortem examination of the body of the Duke showed that death was caused by cerebral congestion. A correspondent of the *Times* at Geneva, who sends the text of the Duke of Brunswick's will, confirms the statement that the deceased Prince had made a will, which was revoked, in favour of the Prince Imperial of France, and adds some other particulars. He writes:—"On the authorities searching the effects of the Duke to see if there were any other documents of importance, another will was found, made in 1869, and subsequently cancelled, which bequeathed all his fortune to Louis Napoleon, the Prince Imperial of France." The *Telegraph* says:—"A statement has been published by a contemporary to the effect that the ex-Empress of the French has paid three several visits to Geneva, incognito, in order to persuade the Duke of Brunswick to change his will in favour of the Prince Imperial. We are enabled to give a direct contradiction to this story. Her Majesty has never visited Geneva, and has not seen the Duke of Brunswick since Sept. 4, 1870."

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Railway disasters are crowding upon us. An accident occurred at Retford, on Saturday last, almost rivalling in horror the Wigan catastrophe of a few weeks ago. Only three persons, it is true, were killed on the spot in the more recent accident, but nearly forty others have been seriously injured. The unfortunate occupants of the smashed train consisted of 200 workmen going for their annual "outing" with their wives and sweethearts to the seaside. Into this "pleasure party," while in the act of passing over a level crossing by which the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway traverses the Great Northern, a "fish-train" belonging to the latter company dashed at full or nearly full speed, completely cutting the passenger-train in two, and shattering into splinters the carriages it came in contact with. Having passed clean through the train, the Great Northern engine dashed into a signal-box, which it completely demolished, the bricks and other materials being hurled down upon the wounded passengers. Colonel Rich has been appointed by the Board of Trade to conduct the official inquiry into this disastrous accident.

A young lady was killed and seven or eight other persons were injured through a collision at Eastbourne station yesterday week. A train arriving from Hastings and another starting for Brighton had to pass the same metals within a minute of each other. At the points they struck.

Near midnight on Monday an excursion-train from Cleethorpes was run into about two miles from Barnsley by a goods-train, and several carriages were broken to pieces and a dozen passengers and two guards seriously injured.

Twenty-five empty trucks, while being shunted at Whytemire station, Dunfermline, on Thursday week, became loosed from their couplings, and, rushing down a siding, came in contact with a bridge. Four waggons were destroyed, the bridge was damaged, and a girl who was crossing it was hurt.

An engine went off the line at Barrhead station, on Thursday week, ran over an embankment and fell through the roof of a stable, killing a horse.

A flock of sheep which was being driven across the North-Eastern Railway at Corston station, a few miles from Northallerton, on Monday, was run into by a Scotch express-train, which killed twenty-six of them and injured others.

#### THE CHURCH.

##### PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, W. P. C., to be Rector of Hawkhurst, Dorset.  
Barclay, Joseph : Rector of Stapleford, Herts.  
Barlow, W. H. : Rector of St. Ebbe's, Oxford.  
Billing, J. P. : Domestic Chaplain to Earl Poulett.  
Boden, C. J. : Vicar of Maer, Staffordshire.  
Dampier, A. : Rector of Courteenhall, Northampton.  
Gibson, C. H. : Perpetual Curate of Gilling and Shelland, Suffolk.  
Hand, W. P. L. : Vicar of Great Barrington and Taynton, Gloucestershire.  
Huxley, H. R. : Rector of Great Catworth, Huntingdon.  
Samson, Edward : Vicar of Pipe Ridware, Staffordshire.  
Tate, Prebendary : Vicar of Lowestoft, Suffolk.  
Wilson, W. W. : Rector of Codford St. Mary, Wilts.  
Wyndham, E., Rector of West Chelborough, Dorset : Vicar of Yeovil.

Leave to amend the pleadings of a parishioner of St. Barnabas, who opposes, in the Consistory Court, the Rector's project of a "baldacchino," was granted by Dr. Tristram.

The National Committee for the Reparation of St. Alban's Abbey has recently received £210 from the Worshipful Company of Drapers, and £105 from the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors.

New national schools for the district of St. Paul's, Old Brentford, were opened on Tuesday. At four o'clock a short choral service was held in St. Paul's Church, after which the committee, choir, and clergy walked in procession to the new building, where a dedication service was held, the chair being taken by the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.P. The boys' and girls' school-rooms are 57 ft. by 18 ft. each, and have spacious class-rooms; while the infants' school-room is 50 ft. by 20 ft. Ventilation has been carefully studied, and excellent lavatories are provided. The schools will afford accommodation for 550 children, and the total cost of the building is about £3000.

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid at Wyesham, in the parish of Dixton, near Monmouth, on the 19th inst., by the Duchess of Beaufort. A form of service, compiled by the late Bishop Wilberforce, was used at the site of the new church, conducted by the Vicar of the parish, assisted by the Archdeacon of Monmouth and clergy resident in the parish, the Revs. W. M. Warlow and R. W. Everett. The church, which is to contain 200 kneelings, is designed by Mr. J. P. Seddon, and will consist of nave, chancel, vestry, and porch, the tower remaining for the present incomplete. The site has been given by the Duke of Beaufort.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, Vicar of Holyrood, Southampton, and Canon of Winchester, died suddenly, at Winchester, on the 22nd inst. He attained his ninetieth year in June last, and had occupied the living of Holyrood between forty-nine and fifty years. He was the author of several works, including the "Bible Student's Guide" and an exposition of the Psalms. The living is worth nearly £300, and the canonry between £600 and £700. Both are in the gift of the new Bishop of Winchester.—The Rev. William Mercer, M.A., Vicar of St. George's, Sheffield, died suddenly on the 22nd inst., aged sixty-two years. Mr. Mercer was well known as the author of Mercer's "Church Psalter and Hymn Book." He was Vicar of St. George's for thirty-three years.

A few years ago a movement was set on foot to promote the restoration and enlargement of the parish church of Felixstowe, Suffolk. The alterations hitherto completed have provided a hundred additional sittings. They consist of a beautiful chancel and transept on the north side, on the east side of which are a vestry and organ-chamber, the arches opening from the organ-chamber into the chancel on one side and into the transept on the other being fitted with handsome oak screens. The cost of the works executed is about £1100, to which Lord Kinnaird, of Rossie Priory, formerly a visitor at Felixstowe, has been a generous contributor, in conjunction with kind friends in the neighbourhood. It is now proposed to continue the enlargement of the church by providing a south transept and raising the nave.

The Church of St. Cuthbert, Shustoke, Warwickshire, was reopened on the 22nd inst., after a thorough restoration. The chancel has been rebuilt, except a small portion of the east wall. An organ-chamber has been added on the north side, and a handsome arched recess over the monument of Sir Wm. Dugdale, the antiquarian. The south porch is new, and the tracery of the windows and the exterior walls of the nave have been much repaired. Both in the chancel and nave there are new roofs of very high pitch and admirable design, the great width and height of the latter rendering it extremely imposing. A new pulpit of Caen stone and marble has been erected, with figures of the Saviour in the central panel, and of St. Peter and Paul on either side. The sittings in the nave are of deal and in the chancel of oak, constructed out of timber from the old roof. Encaustic tiles of various patterns have been used throughout for the floor. The restoration is due entirely to the munificence of Mr. R. F. T. Croxall, whose family have resided for many generations in the parish, and who designed it, according to an inscription on a brass tablet near the pulpit, for "the glory of God and in honour of his wife, and as a tribute of affection to her memory." In the new east window very beautiful stained glass, by Ward and Hughes, has been placed by the parishioners to her memory also; and several offerings of furniture, including altar-cloth and books, alms-dish, chancel chairs, &c., were made by other friends. Between the services about a hundred persons sat down to luncheon in a marquee, at which the Bishop presided, and Sir C. Adderley very feelingly proposed Mr. Croxall's health. The works have been carried out by Mr. Preedy, architect.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

##### OXFORD.

The Lord Chancellor will preside at a banquet to be held at Oxford on Oct. 22, in commemoration of the anniversary of the Oxford Union Society, of which his Lordship was a distinguished member while at college.

The division lists and supplementary tables for the Oxford local examinations, held in June, were issued on Saturday last, and forwarded to the several centres at which the examinations were held. The number of junior candidates who actually presented themselves for examination was 1116, of whom 709 obtained certificates. This is a considerable increase in the number of those who passed over that of last year, when the numbers were 1082 and 546 respectively. The number of senior candidates who actually presented themselves for examination was 473, of whom 243 obtained certificates. This is somewhat less than last year, when the numbers were 473 and 267 respectively. Of the senior candidates Oxford produces the best candidate for the year in Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers (the eldest daughter of Professor Thorold Rogers, of Oxford), whose name stands first on the general list in order of merit. Of the 243 senior candidates who obtain certificates 41 are girls, of whom one is placed in the first division and three in the second division of the general list; two are placed in the first division and twelve in the second division of section A (English); two in the first division and five in the second division of section B (languages); one in the second division of section E (drawing);

four in the first division and seven in the second division of section F (music). The general list is framed upon the aggregate work of the candidates, and contains the names of all who satisfied the examiners and obtained the title of Associate in Arts of the University of Oxford. Of the junior candidates the number who have obtained certificates is 709, which includes 64 girls, one of whom is placed in the first division, five in the second, and the remainder in the third division. The two candidates whose names stand at the top of the first division in order of merit are bracketed as equal, and this division contains 58 names, while there are 116 placed in the second division and 535 in the third division.

##### CAMBRIDGE.

Architectural improvements and enlargements are being made in connection with the University. The new wing of Trinity Hall, the new building at King's, and the Ladies' College at Girton are all expected to be ready for next term. The Fitzwilliam Museum is undergoing extension, and the Duke of Devonshire's building for experimental physics is approaching completion. Trinity chapel is also receiving important renovation and redecoration.

The Cambridge local examinations will begin at the various centres on Dec. 15. The last day for making applications for examination is Sept. 1. In addition to the centres at which examinations took place last December there are several new centres arranged for this year, viz.:—Darlington, Dorchester, Dover, Hastings, Islington, Ramsgate, South Shields, and Wolverhampton. At four of these centres there will be an examination of both boys and girls. Of a total of 2956 examined last December there were 811 girls and 2145 boys. In the work of examination about a hundred members of the senate will be engaged, including some of the most prominent of the teaching and professional staff of the University. The examination of schools by the University succeeds admirably; and the recent arrangements made by the joint education board of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge who have undertaken the examinations of the public schools of the country are at work, and it is to be hoped will be attended with satisfactory results. The latest scheme to which the senate of the University of Cambridge has committed itself for the purpose of promoting higher education in the provinces is that for the inauguration of lectures and classes in certain provincial centres. The scheme for the first of these centres has received the approval of the Cambridge Syndicate, and is as follows:—  
1. The three towns of Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby to be united in one midland circuit; the lecturers from Cambridge to teach in each of these towns. 2. That there be one session in the year, to extend from the beginning of October to the middle or end of April. 3. That this session be divided into two terms, each term to consist of about twelve weeks. 4. That in each term there be one lecture and one class every week to (a) young ladies, (b) young men in offices, &c., and (c) working men. 5. That the lectures for young ladies be in the morning or afternoon, the other lectures and classes in the evening; that two lecturers be sent from Cambridge for each term to the circuit comprising these three towns; the salary of each to be £400 for the session, £200 for each term; that, if practicable, a separate subject be taught by each lecturer during each term. 6. Subjects proposed:—For working men, a subject connected with some branch of political economy, e.g.—First term: The different modes of alliance between capital and labour historically treated; Second term: The history of Parliamentary government. For young ladies and young men—First term: Some epochs of English history or English literature; Second term: Astronomy, or physical geography, or general laws of physics.

The third report upon scientific instruction and advancement of science, in connection with the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, has been issued by the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject. The report takes a hopeful view of the future. In dealing with the relations of the Universities with science the commissioners say that their use of the word was limited to the "sciences of organic and inorganic nature, including under that general designation the sciences of number and magnitude, together with those which depend on observation and experiment; but excluding the mental and moral sciences, as well as all those parts of human knowledge and culture which are not usually regarded as having any scientific character." They state their opinion that neither the literary nor the scientific branch of education and research can be neglected without detriment to the other. The following are the subjects referred to in the evidence:—1, The courses of study and the examinations; 2, the professoriate; 3, the scientific institutions within the Universities; 4, the colleges; 5, the relation of the Universities to technical education, and to education for scientific professions; 6, the duty of Universities and the colleges with regard to the advancement of science.

Mr. Disraeli, it is stated, will deliver his inaugural address as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University next November.

The Rev. James Rumsey, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, one of the Pro-Rectors of the University, has been elected an honorary Fellow of King's College, London.

A new vessel of the unarmoured screw-sloop class was launched on Wednesday at Chatham. The *Albatross* is of 726 tons burden, and will be armed with the heaviest guns she can carry. As soon as she is fitted she will proceed to sea.

At the Hudson Docks, Sunderland, the foundation-stone was laid, on Wednesday, of an extensive granary and warehouse, which was at the same time named after the chairman of the commission, Mr. James Laing. The ceremony wound up with a banquet.

It is announced that from Sept. 1 a sleeping-carriage will be attached to the down Scotch express train of the Great Northern Railway, which leaves King's-cross at 8.30 p.m., and to the up express train, which leaves Glasgow at 9 p.m. and Edinburgh at 10.30 p.m.

Lady Williams Wynn laid, on Tuesday, the foundation-stone of a new orphan home which is to be erected at Wrexham, mainly by Mrs. White, of Bodhyfryd, who is aided by several friends and the inhabitants. Mrs. White has carried on her orphan home for some years in a smaller building.

The Bath Liberals, taking a leaf from the Conservative book, held a political fête on Wednesday. It took place in the grounds of Mr. Murch, an ex-candidate, and was attended by 6000 or 7000 people. A presentation of jewellery was made, on behalf of the working men of Bath, to Mrs. Hayter, for her services to the Liberal cause at the July election.

Herne Bay, on Wednesday, rejoiced in the presence of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the chief City magistrate having kindly consented to open the new promenade pier, which is henceforth to aid in raising the popularity of the seaside town. After the ceremony there was a luncheon at the Townhall, under the presidency of Mr. G. Leigh Pemberton, one of the members for East Kent.



THE AUTUMN MILITARY MANŒUVRES ON DARTMOOR AND CANNOCK CHASE



VIEW ON DARTMOOR, LOOKING EASTWARD FROM BELLIVER DOWN.



CANNOCK CHASE MANŒUVRES: GENERAL LYONS' HEAD-QUARTERS, ETCHING HILL, RUDELEY.



CAMP OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS, OAK EDGE PARK, CANNOCK CHASE



## BY THE WAY.

It is "a far cry" to Rangoon, and a farther one to the district of which the *Times* Rangoon correspondent sends us news. Yet the news is such that, but for distance, which has proverbially a singularly disenchanting effect, we should be all talking, through a couple of dinners at least, about the strange tale of treachery, suicide, and massacre given us in the able letter that appeared on Wednesday. Nobody in Europe cares very much about the Chinese, and the name of the Panthays does not create any distinct impression. It may be enough to know that the former have been carrying on hostilities against the latter, and that in February last a very decisive blow was struck. The Panthay Sultan Suleiman was besieged in the city of Taleefoo, by a Chinese army, and would probably have been able to hold out, but for the treachery of one of his generals, who was bribed to admit the enemy inside the assailed city. The fortress, thus closely invested, still resisted; but famine came, and surrender was necessary. The Chinese leader caused the Panthay Sultan to understand that, if he gave himself up, the city and its defenders would be spared. Suleiman thereupon poisoned his three wives and all his children, and entered his palanquin, ordering himself to be carried to the Chinese commander's tent. But the Sultan knew the nature of his foes, and having placed those for whom he cared out of the way of earthly harm he himself took poison, and a dead body was found in the palanquin when it was delivered to the victor. Then the Chinese, first slaughtering two embassies sent to beg for mercy, began a general massacre, and it is estimated that 40,000 or 50,000 Panthays were killed—men, women, and children of the Mussulman faith being indiscriminately murdered by the idolaters. Such were the scenes that were enacting about the time of our Ash Wednesday. If such a deed as that of Sultan Suleiman were recorded in a page of Greek or Roman history it would have afforded themes for pictures and poems, and we cannot see that Suleiman is less worthy of being remembered than Regulus. But the story will be forgotten in a few days from its reaching England.

In pronouncing the heavy but every way merited sentence upon the American forgers, Mr. Justice Archibald used an expression which is well worthy of note. He reminded the culprits that they were not poor, ignorant men, but that they had had plenty of money and also education, if he might so call that which dealt alone with the intellectual faculty, and had no bearing upon morals. It will be seen, without reference to the crime for which the four men are doomed to penal servitude for life, that they were profligate persons, whose "pleasant vices were the whips to scourge them." But with regard to the education which they had received, published letters show the point up to which they had been cultured. The style is close and condensed, very practical and to the purpose, yet not so coarse and bald as might be expected. We believe that letters which it was not necessary to produce would have still further illustrated the result of such teaching as that to which Mr. Justice Archibald referred. One of the writers knew how to wax exceedingly sentimental at need, and in addressing persons of the other sex to decorate his appealing letters with all those graces of quotation from silly love-songs, and those gushes of sham pathos which adorn our cheap literature, and are supposed to be exceedingly effective with foolish women. A reader with taste would call such compositions maudlin rubbish, but what proportion do readers of taste bear to the mass of readers whose literary lives are fed by the inferior circulating library? The same scribe, in writing to those whom he had reason to fear, proved himself an able master of the art of mingling cajolment with menace, and of using with excellent skill such scraps of law learning as he had picked up. In fact, the correspondence, though the reverse of edifying, would serve as an excellent sermon on Mr. Justice Archibald's wholesome text.

Newspapers are carelessly read at this time of the year. Journals ought to be a daily necessity, of course, but it is curious how we learn upon occasion to do without many things which we supposed to be indispensable. In the country, with a change of occupation and a general disposition to active or passive idleness, we take our reading very easily, and when assured that nothing particular has happened, and that no name we know is in the first column of the supplement, we reconcile ourselves to the conviction that the world may be able to go on for a short time without our personally taking cognisance of everything it does. The Tichborne case, which may now be said to be "the only thing going on," has not been much studied, we opine, since Dr. Kenealy's peroration about maternal instinct. Nor has there been a great deal to attract attention. One of the defendant's witnesses had made a previous appearance before the Lord Chief Justice, who advised him to "be careful," as his Lordship had sent for his notes, and again advised him not to repeat a statement which witnesses had disproved and a jury had disbelieved. Another witness, a medical person of a very inferior sort, with antecedents to match, was sent down in a contemptuous fashion. More respectable witnesses have, however, been called, and it is fair to remark that, though they come from a class from which precision of statement is not to be expected, some of them seem to have tried to say all they knew. One witness appealed against inquiries which affected private matters of his own, and the Lord Chief Justice hoped that unless the questions were essential they would not be pressed, and Mr. Hawkins instantly ceased, declaring that he would never be a party to pressing points merely for the sake of giving pain, an expression which, of course, had no "second intention," and which was approved by the Court. Matters have been, up to the time of our writing, dull; and, if there are a couple of hundred of witnesses of a similar kind to be examined, we can only say with Sir Walter Scott's old suitor in "Red Gauntlet," "O, it's a beautiful thing to think how long and how carefully justice is considered over in this country."

But, if we have no inclination for severe studies at the end of August, we can take up books sometimes, and look at familiar old lines, and quote them wrongly. The writer of this paragraph desires to confess that a lapse of memory recently led to the appearance, in this column, of a mistake which is made by nineteen people out of twenty, but which is none the less to be derided. The Miltonic line,

To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new.

was erroneously given—"fields" having been used for "woods." The alliteration, we take it, leads memory astray. However, let us make the correction an excuse for quoting the exquisite passage of which the above line is the conclusion—the end of "Lycidas"—

Thus sung the uncouth swain to the oaks and rills,  
While the still morn went out with sandals grey;  
He touched the tender tops of various quills,  
With eager thought warbling his Doric lay:  
And now the sun had stretched out all the hills  
And now was dropped into the western bay:  
At last he rose, and twitched his mantle blue,  
To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new.

And, to come from a great bard to a small one, if the latter ever existed at all, who is the author of the sentiment, "Though lost to sight, to memory dear"? Does it belong to a poem? A very confident affirmative answer has lately been given, but it comes from America, and there is a suggestive word in the statement which assigns the authorship of verses with the above burden to one Ruthven Jenkins. He is said to have published them in 1702, in a miscellany called the "Greenwich Magazine for Marines." The lines are stupid enough to be either of the period mentioned or to be a hoax. We are able to say that there is no such book in the British Museum, and that there is no reference to such a book in any catalogue. We are inclined to think that the "sentiment" is a fragment of a sentimental age, when people could not drink a glass of wine after dinner without emitting some idiotic commonplace, "to sweeten our wine." We do not utter ridiculous phrases now over our liquor, nor do we ourselves become ridiculous from drinking too much of it.

The so-called "working" man is not to be addressed carelessly, it seems, or without a delicacy which, perhaps, he does not always employ in reply. We had fancied that excessive euphemism might be misplaced in writing for the hardy son of toil, but for all his hardness he is afraid of hard words. A fortnight or so ago some intimidators who had driven away non-unionists from their field-work by threats that if they were found at it in an hour their heads should be split open with spades, were sent to prison. In recording and remarking on this the organ of the unions certainly takes pains not to call a spade a spade. It says that the workers were warned off with threats, in case of persistence, "of certain consequences." This is really very touching. It can hardly be said to be true, though it is not actually false. It assuredly does not convey an idea of the real facts. We imagine that if the gallant intimidators had used the language of the organ of their class, the persons who were to be driven away would have completed their job, with a remark that "consequences" might betake themselves to the proverbial place of good intentions. But when they were told that their heads should be split open, they had no right to complain of the union trumpet giving an uncertain sound. Still, true modesty does not care to hear of its great and good deeds; and the working men of England are delicately apprised that some transgressors of union law received a hint against "certain consequences."

## THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGNS.

The series of military manoeuvres performed by the troops assembled on Dartmoor, under Major-General Sir Charles Staveley, was practically brought to an end by the grand review and "march past" on Thursday week, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. This performance took place on Roborough Down, between Plymouth and Tavistock, and attracted great numbers of people from those towns and other places in the neighbourhood. The troops in the field mustered about 10,000, the First Division under Major-General Sir E. Greathed, and the Second Division under Major-General Smith. The Prince of Wales, who arrived at noon from Plymouth, having come round from Holyhead in the Victoria and Albert yacht the day before, wore his uniform as a general officer; while his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, wore that of Colonel of a volunteer artillery corps. Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State for War, joined company with their Royal Highnesses. They rode along the line of troops, which extended half a mile, and the troops then marched past, first from right to left, afterwards the reverse way; but there was no sham fight that day. Several corps left the camp on the same evening; it was quite broken up at the end of the week. The wild scenery of Dartmoor has been described in our recent notices. We present a view taken by one of our correspondents, Lieutenant S. P. Oliver, R.E., from the hill called Belliver Tor, looking towards the camp of the Second Division on Merripit Hill. A party of Royal Engineers in the foreground, among the huge blocks of granite that encumber the summit, are employed in making signals to direct the movements of the artillery on the hillside, and of several bodies of infantry advancing or retreating across the plain below, which is intersected by the course of the East Dart river, with Post Bridge and the high road from Exeter to Tavistock and Plymouth. The tents of the assembled force, under Major-General Smith, occupy an elevated position on the opposite hill.

The other great military gathering for practice and exercise this autumn is on Cannock Chase, Staffordshire, under the command of Major-General D. Lysons, whose head-quarters are fixed at Etching Hill, a mile from the little town of Rugeley. This place is the subject of one of our Artist's sketches. The tents are so pitched as to face the racecourse, the nearest edge of which is only a hundred yards from the General's tent; and on each side of this are those of his staff. It had been intended to have a regiment encamped on Rawsley Hill, close to Beaudesert; but changes have had to be made in consequence of the objection of a local proprietor to any manoeuvring on his ground. The extreme left of the encampment is at Lower Cliff, sweeping outwards to the south-east; the line of tents furthest in a straight line from head-quarters are those at Brindley Heath, and the extreme right is at Oak Edge Hill, which is near Sillbull Hill. The whole camp, as completed, is fan-shaped; but the hills a little beyond the racecourse cut off from the handle of the fan the view of the tents on the extremities. From the abrupt rock on which floats the General's flag, and also from those hills, an almost complete sight of the entire encampment may be obtained. Within the head-quarters' ground are a telegraph station and a post office; but the former is only available for military purposes. The 1st brigade of the first division is encamped at Oak Edge Hill. This division consists of the 2nd Life Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, B and E batteries of Horse Artillery, 14th brigade A and B field-batteries of Royal Artillery, 18th company of Royal Engineers, and one section of Royal Engineer Train; Grenadier Guards and Coldstream Guards, 2nd battalion 4th Lancashire militia, and Leicester Volunteers, forming the first brigade of infantry; 33rd, 35th, and 47th Regiments, and 6th West York militia, forming the second infantry brigade; the whole commanded by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The second division is under the command of General Sir John Douglas. Our third sketch is a scene in the camp of the Royal Engineers on Oak Edge Hill. The men appear to be cleaning the horse harness of the Engineer Train, which has had much laborious work to do in the late wet weather.

A lamentable accident happened on the last day of the Dartmoor campaign. The Assistant Quartermaster-General, Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, while driving in a light carriage with his brother-in-law, Captain Colomb, was drowned by the overturning of the carriage in fording the river Meavy. Captain Colomb had a narrow escape.

The two regiments that engaged in a disgraceful riot at the Curragh, not long ago—namely, the North Cork and Queen's County Militia—are to be sent home disarmed, and both corps will then be disbanded.

## MUSIC.

## THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Contrary to previous usage, this year's festival preceded that of Hereford, where the hundred and fiftieth meeting of the associated choirs of that city, Gloucester, and Worcester is to take place the week after next.

The Birmingham music meetings have long taken precedence of all other provincial festivals in the extent of the arrangements and the importance of the results. The history of its antecedents has so often been given in detail that it may now suffice briefly to recapitulate the leading features thereof. These festivals originated in 1768, and from that period have continued to serve their benevolent purpose—that of aiding and extending the resources of that noble local institution, the Birmingham General Hospital. In the year just referred to the amount realised was barely £300. After results, with some fluctuations, were more and more important, the festival of 1864 having brought to the hospital funds £5256, that of 1867 £5541, and that of 1870 £6195, clear of all expenses. Large as these amounts are, they are needful as helps to the maintenance of an institution that has every year to meet increasing claims.

The Birmingham Festival has not been regularly triennial. This order of recurrence was broken after the meeting of 1790; the next having taken place in 1796, after which they continued to be held every three years, up to 1829, when they were suspended until 1834, the performances having then been first given in the then new Townhall, in which magnificent building they have ever since been held with triennial regularity.

In 1848 Sir Michael (then Mr.) Costa was appointed conductor, which office he has continued to fill to the advantage both of the artistic and pecuniary results of the festivals.

These performances have brought forward many important works, and will ever be especially associated with the name of Mendelssohn, whose "Elijah" was composed for and produced at the meeting of 1846, conducted by himself; and, had he lived, the festival of 1849 would have included, under the same advantage, his oratorio of "Christus," of which only a few detached portions were left, in manuscript, at his death in 1847. Besides the production of "Elijah," the first efficient performance of the same composer's "St. Paul" (in 1837) and the earliest hearing in England of his "Lobgesang," or "Hymn of Praise" (in 1840), took place at Birmingham. It was at the festival of 1855 that Sir M. Costa produced his first oratorio, "Eli"—his "Naaman" having been brought out at that of 1864.

English musicians have not been neglected by the Birmingham authorities—the cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron," by Mr. H. Smart, and that of "Kenilworth," by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, having both been commissioned for and produced at the festival last referred to; the next occasion, in 1867, having brought forward Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's sacred cantata, "The Woman of Samaria," and Mr. J. F. Barnett's setting of "The Ancient Mariner;" another cantata, "Paradise and the Peri," by the last-named gentleman, having been produced at the festival of 1870—other specialties at which were an "Ode to Shakspeare," by Dr. Stewart, and Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's cantata, "Nala and Damayanti."

Of the three new works produced at the festival which has just terminated we shall speak specifically in the order of their hearing.

The proceedings were worthily inaugurated, on Tuesday morning, by a performance of "Elijah," the work which, as already shown, is so especially associated with these meetings, and has, therefore, been appropriately chosen for their commencement for some years past, this occasion having derived a special interest from its occurring exactly twenty-seven years after its original production here—on Aug. 26, 1846. That Tuesday's performance was a very fine one may readily be inferred from the fact of the principal solo-singers having been Mdlle. Titiens, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Patey, and Trebelli-Bettini; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley, in association with the splendid chorus assembled here (upwards of 360 voices), and a fine orchestra of 140 performers—Mr. Stimpson having presided at the organ, as at many past festivals.

The concert of Tuesday evening brought forward one of the new works commissioned and composed for the festival—Signor Schira's cantata, entitled "The Lord of Burleigh." The text for this work has been written by Mr. Desmond L. Ryan, who has made no use of Tennyson's well-known poem bearing the same title, but has merely taken the traditional incident on which that is founded, and used it as a basis for a series of pieces, solo and choral. Besides many miscellaneous vocal compositions, Signor Schira will be remembered as having produced a grand romantic opera, "Niccolo de' Lapi," at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the season of 1863. In his present work the composer has produced some light and pretty vocal music, among the most effective solo pieces having been the recitative and aria, "A simple village maid," assigned to Marian (Mdlle. Titiens); a song for Constance (Madame Trebelli), "Around a bower;" one for Cecil, "The grey dawn steals," given by Mr. Rigby; and a characteristic air, "Hurrah! hurrah!" for Trueman (Lord Burleigh's steward), sung by Mr. Santley. Among the best of the choral pieces may be specified the chorus of reapers which follows the overture, the choruses of villagers, and that in which the astonished village bride is welcomed to the home of her noble husband. The unaccompanied trio, "O'er seas of life," and the quartet, "How changed her state," had to be repeated. The cantata was conducted by the composer. The second part of Tuesday evening's concert consisted of a miscellaneous selection, in the course of which Rossini's fine "Song of the Titans"—for choral bass voices and orchestral accompaniment—was performed for the first time in England, among other features of this portion of the programme having been Mdlle. Albani's effective singing of the scena from "Lucia" and "The Last Rose of Summer." This portion of the concert was conducted by Sir M. Costa, as was the morning performance. The Duke of Edinburgh was present on each occasion.

The principal event of the festival, as regards novelty, took place on Wednesday morning, when Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new oratorio, "The Light of the World," was produced. The "argument" prefixed to the text states that "the intention has not been to convey the spiritual idea of the Saviour, as in 'The Messiah,' or to recount the sufferings of Christ, as in the 'Passions-Musik,' but to set forth the human aspect of the life of our Lord on earth, exemplifying it by some of the actual incidents in his career which bear specially upon his attributes of Preacher."

The oratorio commences with a "prologue chorus," which is followed by an instrumental introduction; the overture proper being reserved for the commencement of the second part. Throughout the work the choral and orchestral writing is by far more effective than the solo vocal music. Several of the choruses produced a marked impression, two having been repeated by an intimation from the president (the Earl of Shrewsbury)—these were "I will pour my spirit" and the chorus of children, "Hosanna" (a masterly combination of the ancient and modern styles)—a third repetition having been the



unaccompanied quartet, "Yea, though I walk." The principal solo music is that which is especially associated with the *Seigneur*, distinguished by a sombre accompaniment of violas, violoncellos, corno-Inglesse, clarinet, corno di bassetto, fagotto, and contra-fagotto. In these passages, all of a declamatory kind, Mr. Santley's fine delivery was a conspicuous feature of the performance. The soprano solos were finely sung by Mlle. Titens, whose principal effects were produced in the airs, "My soul doth magnify" and "Tell ye the daughters of Zion." The contralto music was assigned to Madame Trebelli-Bettini, who gave great expression to the pathetic solos, "In Rama," "Weep ye not," and "God shall wipe away." The principal tenor music is scarcely of sufficient importance for so great an artist as Mr. Sims Reeves, whose airs, "Refrain thy voice" and "If ye be risen," with other incidental passages, gained every advantage from his fine delivery. In other portions of the tenor music Mr. Cummings sang with good effect. At the end of the first part the president rose and addressed Mr. Sullivan (who conducted), saying that he believed that the audience, like himself, would gladly have heard more repetitions than those which were made, but for a wish not to impede the regular progress of the oratorio. The close of the work was followed by loud and general applause. The Duke of Edinburgh was again present at the performance of Wednesday morning.

A composition of such importance can scarcely fail to gain a speedy hearing in London, when further opportunity will be offered for comment on its merits. In the mean time Mr. Sullivan will probably make such revisions and retrenchments as will tend to the condensation and improved effect of the oratorio.

The concert of Wednesday evening consisted of a miscellaneous selection, in the course of which a "National Hymn" by Rossini was given for the first time, with much effect. It is written for baritone solo, chorus, and double orchestra. This brilliant and tuneful piece is one of the many posthumous works left by Rossini. The solo portion, in Wednesday evening's performance, was finely sung by Mr. Santley.

Comment on the remaining performances must be reserved for next week. Thursday morning was appropriated to "The Messiah;" the programme of Thursday evening's concert included Mr. Randegger's new cantata, "Fridolin," and a miscellaneous selection. Yesterday (Friday) morning were to be given Spohr's cantata, "God, thou art great," Haydn's "Imperial Mass," two posthumous choruses by Rossini (for the first time), a selection from Handel's "Israel in Egypt," &c.; and on the same evening the festival was to close with the last-named composer's "Judas Maccabeus."

## THEATRES.

In the present lull of dramatic enterprise our attention is invited to the kindred entertainments of our lecture-halls. There is the Polytechnic, where Mr. J. B. Malden treats us with a lively and graphic description of Vienna and its Exhibition, which, in its way, is a marvel of completeness and lucidity. After hearing his lecture we seem to know all about the place, its buildings and its inhabitants, together with their manners and opinions. The series of views now exhibiting, which are really wonders, are shortly to be supplemented by others which it is promised shall be still more astonishing.

At the Egyptian Hall we have a new conjuror, Dr. Lynn, who casts into shade all previous prestidigitateurs. He is one of that class of wonder-workers who start free of any paraphernalia, and trust to their unarm'd fingers for the surprising effects they produce. We cannot trace the source of his tricks, nor tell how a flower-pot gives forth from the mould contained within it every variety of flower at the demand of the stultified spectator. It were folly to attempt a description of the tricks, especially since the feeling produced is not in the trick itself, its novelty, or its nature, but in the entire absence of any visible means for its production. One of the most striking is the confinement of an Indian chief in a sack and box, from which he is ultimately delivered without unlocking the box or removing the cords. Those fond of conjuring cannot do better than witness the unparalleled doings of this arch-professor.

## FINE ARTS.

The autumn exhibition of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists opened on Saturday last. The collection is of more than ordinary excellence. Among the principal features of the exhibition are "The Forced Baptism of the Moors," by Mr. Long; two large cattle pictures by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, "The Panic" and "Summer Time;" "The Longships Lighthouse" and a large "Sunset" landscape by Mr. Brett; "Summer Showers," by Mr. Vicat Cole; "The Bonxie, Shetland," and "Fishing by Proxy," by Mr. Hook; and works by Messrs. Pettie, Watts, H. Dawson, J. T. Linnell, Smart, Sant, Almatadema, Dobson, &c. Among local artists who exhibit are Messrs. Burt, Radcliffe, Baker, Pratt, Steeple, and H. Harris.

Arrangements are, we understand, made for exhibiting at Brooklyn as well as New York the collection of English water-colour drawings now being formed for exhibition in the American metropolis.

During the Antwerp fêtes last week the King of the Belgians visited the room in the Hôtel de Ville which is embellished with the famous frescoes illustrative of Flemish history by the late Baron Leys; and also the vestibule of the Musée with the more recent decorations illustrative of the historical art school of Flanders and its influence by M. de Keyser. Both these important series of wall-paintings have been described in our pages. His Majesty was also present at the opening of the triennial Exhibition of Fine Arts, some account of which we gave last week; the King likewise attended the inauguration of a statue to Leys.

Death has been very busy lately among the French artists. Since the demise of M. Conder, already announced, the following are deceased:—M. Chantreuil, landscape-painter, a distinguished pupil of Corot; M. P. d'Oubri, another landscapist of promise, who died, at the early age of twenty-eight, from congestion of the brain, occasioned by excessive application to his art; M. Clodion Roux, who met his death in attempting to clear a crevasse in the Alps; M. Georges Drouin, who died from imprudently inhaling an overdose of chloroform applied to the face in a handkerchief in order to relieve toothache; and the sculptor Auguste Poitevin, some of whose works figure in the present International Exhibition.

The number of visitors to the London International Exhibition this year has greatly declined. The Metropolitan Railway Directors state that 91,000 fewer people used the South Kensington station this year than during May, June, and July of last year.

The monument of Victory at Berlin included among the commemorative frescoes with which it is embellished one representing the German Princes offering the Imperial crown to the Emperor William at Versailles. This particular design has, however, been altered at the Emperor's special command.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Saint, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed Revising Barrister for the Warwickshire division, in succession to the late Mr. Serjeant O'Brien; and Mr. Hugh Cowie, of the Home Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Maldon and Saffron Walden, Essex.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on Thursday week, Mr. C. Lamont, glass merchant, Liverpool, obtained a verdict against the London and North-Western Railway Company awarding him £4500—in addition to a sum of £400 previously paid to him, and his medical, hotel, and other expenses—for injuries he sustained in the Kirtlebridge collision, in October last. An application to reduce the damages was refused by Mr. Justice Quain. Yesterday week £1400 was awarded to Mr. Jepson as compensation for damages received on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. An award has been made of £1000 as compensation to the widow of a Chorley collier who was killed by an accident on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; and £200 to a Preston publican, named Banks, as compensation for injuries received in a collision on the same line.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant on a charge of perjury is proceeding. Some particulars are given elsewhere in connection with an Illustration.

At the Central Criminal Court the ex-Confederate officer Williamson, charged with sending threatening letters to Mr. Rosenbaum, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Mr. Commissioner Kerr has had before him the case of the Rev. John Berrington, upwards of sixty years of age, who described himself as a clergyman of the Church of England and a graduate of the Universities of Cambridge and Aberdeen, and who was indicted for obtaining £67 9s. from Mr. Henry Newton, £50 from Mr. Charles Jarvis Humpherson, and £50 from Miss Susan Middleton by false pretences, and with intent to defraud. Another indictment charged him with forgery, but this was withdrawn. He pleaded not guilty. The prisoner was found guilty, and was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. William Ives and George Pollard, of the respective ages of twenty-two and twenty-four years, have been convicted of assaulting Edward Smith, a tramway-car driver, whom they beat with a loaded bludgeon. Ives was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to receive forty lashes; and Pollard, who is an old offender, to fifteen years' penal servitude, and to receive fifteen lashes. William Williamson, for a libel on Mr. Joseph Augustus Leven, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The libel was a letter imputing to Mr. Leven that he had caused the death of a man named Cooper. Menassia Parsek, the Persian, who pleaded guilty to the charge of endeavouring to procure the engraving of plates for the purpose of fabricating Russian ten-rouble notes, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Lewis Taylor, for a robbery with violence at Muswell-hill, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and five years' subsequent police supervision, and to be twice flogged, receiving each time twenty lashes with the "cat." The trial of the four Americans for the recent forgeries on the Bank of England has ended in the conviction of all the prisoners, and they have been sentenced by the Judge to the highest penalty admissible for their offence—that of penal servitude for life. Some particulars of this remarkable case are given elsewhere in connection with an Illustration of the prisoners in court. Fresh interest has been imparted to the case by the discovery of what is reported to be a deep-laid scheme for securing the escape of the prisoners from Newgate. Four warders are implicated, one of whom has been arrested, the others being suspended while further investigations are pursued. Owen Norton was found guilty at Guildhall, on Thursday, for conveying letters from prisoners in Newgate and other breaches of the prison discipline, and Alderman Lusk inflicted the full penalties—the forfeiture of his situation and all wages due, and to pay a fine of £10, or, in default, three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Elizabeth Wolseley and Mary Ann Allen, both residing in St. Luke's, have been sentenced at Clerkenwell Police Court to two months' imprisonment for "telling fortunes."

Two prosecutions under the Adulteration of Food Act came before the police courts on Monday. At Westminster George Rice, of 4, Westbourne-street, Piccadilly, was charged with selling adulterated coffee. It was proved that a  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of coffee purchased at the defendant's shop contained from 25 to 30 per cent of chicory. The defendant said he was young in business, and did not know it was an offence. He was fined 45s., and 12s. costs. At Southwark, Charles Johnson, grocer, of 141, Kent-street, was summoned for selling mustard adulterated with flour and turmeric. The defendant said the article was purchased from the makers, and he did not know it was adulterated. Mr. Partridge informed him that if he had bought the article as the best and genuine mustard he would have right of action against the makers, or he could proceed under the Act of Parliament. The defendant hoped the magistrate would not be hard upon him. Mr. Partridge said there was little justice shown to the public if such cases were lightly passed over. The defendant had rendered himself liable to a penalty of £20. He would, however, have to pay only a fine of £5 and 4s. 6d. costs. Three milkmen were prosecuted at the Southwark Police Court, on Tuesday, for adding water to their milk. Each was ordered to pay a fine of £5 and the costs.

Two offenders against the Education Act—William Hook and Sarah Robinson—have, in default of payment of fines, been sent to prison for five days, from Lambeth.

John Britt, a convict who escaped from Pentonville Prison three months ago, has been apprehended at Birmingham.

Some naval officers concerned in a row at Plymouth Theatre on Saturday night were placed before the magistrates on Monday. Lieutenant the Hon. E. Needham, of the Agincourt, was fined £12; Lieutenant Cornwall, of the Britannia, Mr. Gilbert Cornwall, and Lieutenants Gough and May, of the Hercules, £10 each; and Lieutenant Dixon, of the Cambridge, £5.

Charles Edward Butt, charged with the murder of Miss Phipps at Arlingham, in Gloucestershire, has been arrested at Abergavenny and committed for trial. The dead body of a policeman named May was found in a field close to the turnpike gate at the village of Snodland, near Rochester, on Sunday. His head was frightfully disfigured, and there were signs of a struggle in the road. A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Willful murder against some person or persons unknown." A memorial, signed by 17,000 persons, has been forwarded to the Home Secretary, praying that the life of Edward Abbott, under sentence of death for the murder of his child at Totterdown, near Bristol, may be spared. On Monday night a farmer was barbarously murdered near O'Callaghan's Mills, in the eastern and most lawless part of the county of Clare. Sub-Inspector Thomas Hartley Montgomery was hanged within the precincts of Omagh Gaol, on Tuesday, for the murder of Mr. Glasse, the manager of a bank at Newtownstewart, in June, 1871.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The valuable musical library of the late Earl of Aylesford was sold on Monday by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. The collection included many important choral and instrumental works of great rarity.

Mr. J. O. Halliwell's discovery of documents relating to the Globe and Blackfriars Theatres, in which Shakespeare was believed to have been financially interested, has furnished an interesting communication to the *Athenæum*. Mr. Halliwell has selected passages which prove that the dramatist was simply a member of Burbage's company.

Last week 2189 births and 1546 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 36 below, while the deaths exceeded by 23, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 27 and 25 per 1000, further declined last week to 24.

Mr. Thomas Holloway, the proprietor of the well-known pills and ointment, has begun upon St. Anne's-heath, Surrey, the erection of the asylum for the reception of lunatic patients, which he intends to present to the British nation. The site of the asylum is opposite the Virginia Water station of the Staines and Wokingham branch of the London and South-Western Railway. The asylum will cost £100,000, and is intended to accommodate about 400 patients.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 98,203, of whom 33,394 were in workhouses and 64,809 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 13,540, 20,470, and 29,447 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 608, of whom 411 were men, 147 women, and 50 children under sixteen.

The death is announced of M. Fenwick de Porquet, whose name has been known for upwards of half a century in connection with French and other foreign scholastic works. He died in London on Wednesday morning, at the age of seventy-seven. He was a son of Captain Fenwick, an English officer. When a young man he crossed the Channel, and began his career as a teacher of languages, adopting his mother's name—de Porquet. During the last fifty years he wrote and published upwards of seventy works—the earliest and best-known being "Le Tresor," which has long been a textbook in English schools.

The annual meeting—which is a fête—of the friends of the Orphanage for Fatherless Boys at Stockwell took place on Tuesday. A large number of those interested in the institution gathered in the buildings and grounds, which were ornamented with flags and Chinese lanterns; and a social tea on a large scale was partaken of between five and six o'clock. At seven the meeting began in the spacious hall, which was filled to overflowing. The chair was taken by Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, the president and executant founder of the institution. There are now resident in the orphanage 218 boys; there is no debt, and the endowment fund amounts to £25,700.

The annual election of children into the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, at Snarebrook, took place, on Monday, at the Cannon-street Hotel. This excellent charity has since its institution in 1827 provided homes for upwards of 1100 children, the destitute offspring of British merchant seamen who had lost their lives at sea or otherwise. This asylum is doing a great work, and at present protects, clothes, feeds, and cares for 230 poor children, and only increased support from the public is wanted to enable the committee to take in more orphans. Mr. Henry Green, the treasurer, occupied the chair, and after a few remarks declared the poll to be opened, and the election of twenty-one children, from a long list, was proceeded with.

The eighth summer flower show of the East London Amateur Floricultural Society, Bow, was held, on Monday and two following days, in the playground of the Grammar School, Bow, the use of which was given by the Rev. Mr. Perrott, head master. The flowers are from the neighbourhood of Old Ford, Bow, and Poplar, are all grown by amateurs; and it is the opinion of the judges that the exhibition in every respect manifests a steady advance upon previous competitions. The flowers, which embraced a great variety, were artistically arranged. In the miscellaneous classes of flowers the principal prizes were awarded to Messrs. C. Parker, J. Ennes, C. Ennes, Hanson, Hare, Wordley, and Wendon; whilst in schedule B of prizes were awarded—five to Mr. Hill and one to Mr. C. Parker. There was an exquisite assortment of table decorations, in which the taste of the lady amateurs was conspicuous.

The bodies of two sisters, Mrs. Everett, of Grove-road, and Mrs. Constable, of Seven Sisters-road, Holloway, who had been missing for two months, and who it was feared had met with foul play, were discovered, on Thursday week, half buried amid the ruins of Alexandra Palace. They had wandered unnoticed into the ruins, and were buried under some portion of the masonry which suddenly gave way. Another mysterious disappearance has been cleared up. Mr. James Stanton, aged forty, who was in the employ of a firm in Aldersgate-street, received his wages on the evening of the 15th inst., and was never again seen alive. Some days afterwards his body was found hanging by a rope from a tree in Seymour-road, Wandsworth. In a pocket, written with a blue pencil on a portion of a weekly paper, was found the following:—"Dear Wife,—I hardly know what I am doing. My health is so very frail. No food since last Friday—my wages lost. I leave all the things to you, for you must get married to a better husband than I have been, because you are too good for me. Farewell. I have been hard up day and night—no food, no grub. Farewell.—BAD HUSBAND." At the inquest it was stated that the deceased had suffered from sunstroke in India during the mutiny, and had lately been strange in his manner. A verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity" was returned.

## THE PERONELLE LIFESHIP.

With a bright blue sky overhead, a broad expanse of clear water, an unlimited display of gay-coloured bunting, a brilliant gathering of interested spectators, and "a virgin hull of faultless symmetry;" the launch of a new vessel is about as pretty a sight as can well be witnessed. All these adjuncts were very happily combined last Saturday at Itchen (near Southampton), as the Peronelle glided gracefully from the stocks amidst the plaudits of the bystanders. It has been observed that one launch closely resembles another, and that the description of one is equally applicable to all, and merely needs the variation of time and place. But in the present instance more than ordinary interest attached to the incident we record, as the Peronelle is the first vessel of her class ever yet constructed and solely designed for the humane purpose of affording ready and efficient aid in cases of disaster at sea, and to rescue lives from wrecks. It cannot, of course, be anticipated that much service can be rendered in this way by any craft, however skilfully designed and strongly-con-





THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THE BREAKWATER AT HOLYHEAD, OPENING THE NEW HARBOUR OF REFUGE.





THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE LIGHTHOUSE ON THE HOLYHEAD BREAKWATER.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT PENRHOS, NEAR HOLYHEAD.

structed, unless provided with steam-power. This advantage the *Peronelle* does not yet possess; but her designer, Captain Hans Busk, feels confident that as soon as the undertaking upon which he has long been engaged is more generally known, there will be no hesitation on the part of the British public to provide not only the requisite funds to supply the schooner with engines and screw, but also to enable Captain Busk to equip and endow suitably half a dozen—or, may we not say, half a score—of these noble life-ships, each commissioned to cruise off those portions of our seaboard where wrecks are known to recur with fatal precision during each successive gale.

They are not intended in any way to supersede or interfere with the operations of the 233 life-boats belonging to the National Institution, and already judiciously stationed around the coast. The life-ship, on the contrary, takes up the work where the life-boat is necessarily compelled to leave off—or rather, perhaps, may be said to undertake duties which an open boat impelled by oars only would be altogether powerless to discharge.

It is obvious that a life-boat, when her crew have become aware of a casualty requiring their intervention, must of necessity, in the majority of cases, be launched from a lee-shore, in the teeth of a heavy gale, and consequently at the greatest possible disadvantage. At a time, too, when moments are of incalculable value, they have to urge their way laboriously and painfully, by dint of muscular effort, through surge and breakers, unless happily a tug be at hand to enable them to gain the required offing. Captain Hans Busk, whose experience at sea extends over seven-and-twenty years, having himself witnessed many terrible disasters, on occasions where no aid from shore could possibly have been available, was induced to design a form of hull which should combine far greater weatherly qualities and more power of contending with a stormy sea than any open boat could possibly have, together with the immense additional advantage of engines of 70 or 80 horse power, capable of driving her resistlessly through any waves.

About four years since he made a forcible public "appeal on behalf of the mariners of all nations," which met with a ready response, the Greek Consul, Mr. Michael Spartali, heading the subscription-list with the munificent donation of £200, Captain Hans Busk contributing an equal amount. Baroness Burdett-Coutts, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Major

his countrymen to carry it to a successful issue. He has already expended £100 in addition to his original gift, and before the grand experiment can be satisfactorily and practically tested at least £2000 more must be supplied to furnish boilers and engines, nor must the fact be blinked that when equipped for sea and provided with a suitable picked crew each of the life-ships in question will have to be maintained at a weekly expense of £20 for wages alone, and that sum is irrespective of the cost of coals, wear and tear, and casualties.

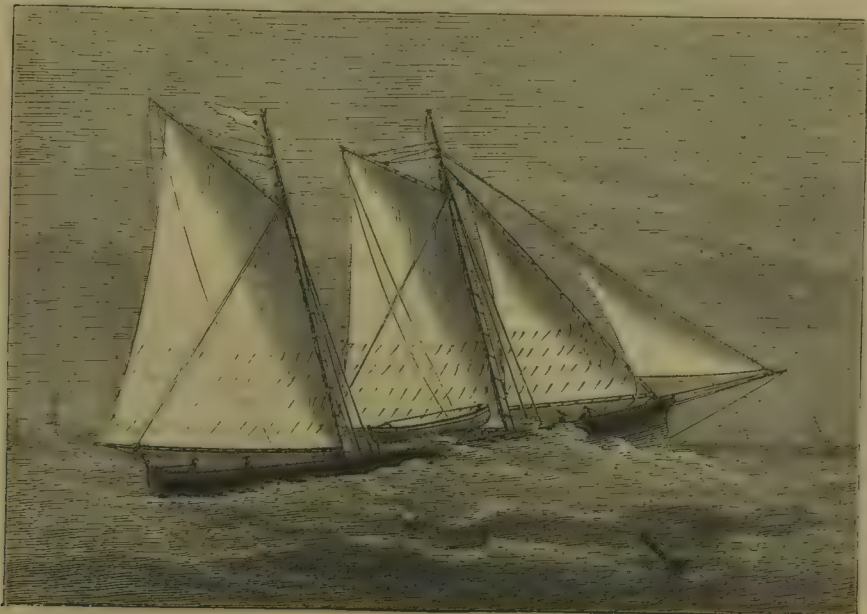
Messrs. Coutts are the bankers to the Steam Life-Ship fund, and it is to be hoped that the scheme so happily and successfully inaugurated on Saturday at Southampton will be found, by a prompt and substantial increase of the present very slender balance in their hands, to receive, as it assuredly deserves, the earnest support of all classes of the community.

In addition to the pecuniary contributions handed to the committee, it is a gratifying fact that a variety of articles indispensable for the due equipment of the *Peronelle* have been received, to the value, in the aggregate, of nearly £250. Thus, Messrs. Clifford and Son, of Fazeley-street Mills, Birmingham, have presented copper sheathing worth £20; Messrs. May and Co., of Cowes, a complete stove and apparatus for the fore-castle, worth £15; Mr. Henry Hughes, of Fenchurch-street, supplies a handsome binnacle, complete in all respects; Messrs. Dolland, telescopes and instruments worth £12; Mr. Robert Stainbank and Messrs. Vickers, of Birmingham, each a beautifully-finished and fine-toned bell; Messrs. Frederick Edgington and Mr. Shedden, of Liverpool, sets of signal flags; Mr. Streeter, of Conduit-street, Messrs. Wales and McCulloch, of Ludgate-hill, and Mr. Benzie, of Cowes, marine timepieces for the "companion" hatch and captain's cabins respectively. Similar acceptable donations have arrived from Messrs. Underwood and Farrant, of the Haymarket; Messrs. Bailey and Pegg, Bankside; Messrs. T. Walker and Son, of Birmingham; Messrs. Martin, Messrs. Dyer and Robertson, Messrs. Browett, of Coventry, and other benefactors.



THE IRONCLAD SQUADRON SALUTING AT THE HOLYHEAD BREAKWATER.

Wallace Carpenter, and Mr. Robert Loder each gave £50, and the total amount of donations up to the present time reached nearly £1000—a small sum, certainly, with which to attempt the construction of a 70-ton steamer! Captain Busk, however, determined to persevere with the good work he had undertaken, relying implicitly on the hearty co-operation of



THE NEW LIFE-SHIP PERONELLE.



OFF THE MOUTH OF THE BIDASSOA, SPAIN.



Five-Lake Ferry 1st The WILKINSON-LAKE ICE COMPANY,  
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 who study economy with durability and elegance should visit this establishment before giving their orders. A Ten-roomed House furnished complete in twenty-four hours. An Illustrated Catalogue post-free.—145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

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 Great Summer Sale and Annual Reduction will be continued for two weeks longer. Ladies can have patterned suit of all the reduced Muslins, Lawns, Grenadines, Cambrics, and other fancy Light Fabrics.

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 Plain Silks of every description for useful wear. Also for Wedding, Dinner, and Evening wear, for 30s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.—188, Regent-street.

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 Silk, Wool, and Washing Grenadines, for Wedding, Evening, Dinner, or General Wear; a marvellous variety, from 6s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.—188, Regent-street.

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 WATERPROOF CLOAKS and COSTUMES, at 12s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. See Illustrated Price List. BAKER and CRISP'S, Regent-street.

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 Walking-Skirts, Quilted and Killed. The largest and most varied Stock in the Kingdom, from 12s. 6d. to 5s. BAKER and CRISP'S.

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 1000 Pieces. BAKER and CRISP'S Pure Estamine West-of-England and Government Serge. Also our noted 1st class Marine Serge in all colours from 1s. the yard. Patterns free.

**FROM THE LOOMS OF ALL NATIONS.**  
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 EARLY AUTUMN FABRICS. Patterns free.  
 The Flannel Cord .. .. 10s. 6d. Full Dress  
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 EARLY AUTUMN FABRICS.  
 The most beautiful Satin Cloths and French Diagonals.  
 Persian and Norwich Poplins, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Costume Cloths, French, English, German, Roubaix, Alsace, Lorraine, and other Fabrics, from the looms of all nations. The best variety in England, at the lowest prices. Patterns free.  
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 10s. 6d. Batches, for 23s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 4s., and 50s. BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

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 ROMAN SASHES, there were 12s. 9d. each, now selling for 3s. 11d.; sent for 2 extra stamps. 100 dozen Two-Button Kid Gloves, clearing out at 1s. 9d. pair, any size. 1000 dozen of Embroidered Hemmed-Edged Handkerchiefs, 6s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. the half-dozen. 800 odd Lace Handkerchiefs sent for 1s. each. 2000 Real Shetland Shawls, 1s. 11d. each, all colours; worth 4s. 11d.—All sent free for 2 extra stamps to BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

**SILK VELVETS.—An Important Purchase**  
 of Silk Mantle Velvets, prices 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d.; very rich Lyons ditto, 6s. 11d., 7s. 11d., 8s. 11d., 9s. 11d., and 12s. 11d. per yard. Patterns post-free.  
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 Z. SIMPSON and CO., 65 and 66, Farringdon-street, City.

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 Ladies often find, when they have left London for the Continent, the provinces, or the seaside, the inconvenience of not having provided for country wear a few essentials in cheap Summer and Autumn Dresses and Waterproof Costumes. Messrs. JAY have some very extraordinary bargains especially suitable for such a need. JAY'S.

**STOCK-TAKING and FASHIONABLE**  
 BARGAINS in Rich VELVET POLONAISES, MANTLES, SEALSKIN JACKETS, and GENERAL COSTUMES. Messrs. JAY, having finished their periodical Stocktaking and made very considerable reductions in special articles of dress for the purpose of clearing out all superfluous stock and making room for new arrivals, invite public notice to these rich and fashionable Bargains; but, as the number is limited, Messrs. JAY will not be able to supply in approval. THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

**CREPE BAREGE, 1 Guinea the Dress.**  
 An excellent Black Dress, which wears well. JAY'S.

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 Fashionable and Cheap. JAY'S.  
 THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, W.

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 TERMINATION OF SALE.  
 We have just completed Stock-taking, and shall offer, at Reduced Prices, for Two Weeks, 30 Fancy Dresses, Silks, Velvets, Venerables, 30s. 6d. Grenadines, 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. Cambrics, 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. and a variety of ready-made gowns for immediate use; and REMAINS of ROBERT WILSON'S STOCK of Fancy Gowns, and all Odds and Ends of Stock-taking Bargains, to be sold at the premises, commencing by 11 o'clock on Monday, September 2nd, and continuing until the stock is cleared out. We have determined to make an entire and complete clearance of all surplus stock, and have reduced prices accordingly. Every article legibly marked in plain figures, and sold for cash only.

**NAVY SERGE COSTUME COMPLETE.**  
 29s. 6d.  
 GEORGE BLISS, 10, Old Bailey, London.

**JAPANESE SILKS.—The Largest and**  
 most varied Stock in the City. The Japanese Silks, a variety of patterns, from 12s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free. GEORGE BLISS, 10, Old Bailey, London.

**THE BOULOGNE SERGE**  
 (REGISTERED).  
 USEFUL NOVELTY FOR LADIES' DRESSES, in all colours and new shades. Perfect firmness of colour secured to each shade. 41 1/2s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.  
 PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

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 (REGISTERED).  
 Ready for Wear, 42 1/2s. 6d. Always a new London to select from. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

**FOR EARLY AUTUMN or TRAVELLING DRESSES.**  
**RUSSIAN and INVERARY TWEEDS.**  
 In rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Reddies, Bronze, Violet des Alpes, &c., from 15s. 1/2 to 3s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.

**FOR EARLY AUTUMN or TRAVELLING DRESSES.**  
**SILK TERRY POPLIN.**  
 Popeline d'Hiver, Drap Vigogne, Drap d'Italie, and many other Novelties suitable for the present and approaching season, 41 1/2s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.

**FOR EARLY AUTUMN DRESSES.**  
**YEDDO POPLIN.—ALL WOOL.—**  
 A Special Purchase, amounting to upwards of 2000 pieces of this charming Fabric, beautifully soft, well adapted for the present and approaching season. 18s. 6d. the Dress (Patterns free, in Black and 44 shades of Colour. Specially prepared for PETER ROBINSON, 103, Oxford-street.

**IN BLACK, WHITE, and ALL COLOURS.**  
**VELVET—FINISHED VELVETEENS.**  
 Beautifully Soft Velvet, Black, and in Reddies, Bronze, Violet, Brown, Green, &c., 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard, very wide. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

**The "Leather" Make of Reversible**  
**YOKOHAMA SILK (Registered).**  
 This splendid novelty in White, Black, and all new Colours, including Ciel d'Italie, Bleu du Shah, Violet des Alpes, Vert Oxide, Vert de Thé, Gris d'Argent, Ardoise Foncé, &c., is 43 in. wide. 38s. 6d. to 2½s. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London. Patterns free.

**FOR EVENING, DINNER, or WALKING DRESSES.**  
**RICH JAPANESE SILKS.**  
 In White, Black, and forty-six shades of Colour, including the new Eclair, Bronze, Vert de Thé, Violet des Alpes, Crème de la Crème, Cuir, Cuir, &c., 2s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 4½d. per yard. These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

**TULLE, TARTAN, MUSLIN, or GRENADINE.**  
**MADE WEDDING and BALL DRESSES.**  
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THE PICTURE.

BY L. ALMA TADEMA.—FROM THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.



TAPESTRIES FOR WALL DECORATION.



WORKMEN AT THE EGYPTIAN PAVILION.



## The Extra Supplement.

## THE PICTURE.

With the water-colour drawing we have engraved M. Alma-Tadema made his debut as a member of the Old Water-Colour Society in the last exhibition of that body. The society has made a valuable acquisition in its new member; for, if he is not quite so much at home in water colours as in oil—or, at all events, if this particular example was not quite so brilliant and powerful, technically, as some of the artist's oil pictures—yet he brings to whatever medium he chooses to adopt a trained ability in figure-draughtsmanship and a degree of general artistic and archaeological knowledge that are rare in our schools, more especially, perhaps, among our water-colour painters. Water-colour painting, by-the-way, is not new to the artist. We have seen works in this vehicle by him which were executed many years back, when he worked more directly under the influence of his master, the late Baron Leys. In the present example, as in many of the painter's oil pictures, we are carried back by the costumes, architectural and other accessories, to the old Roman times. An aged connoisseur and a beauty of the antique Roman type are seated inspecting a picture, still on its easel; a young man, possibly the artist himself, stands behind them. "The Picture" to which the title points is painted on a tablet, or rather on tablets, of wood, for, as we infer from the bolt at the back, it is constructed in leaves, to fold together. There is authority for this, as we need hardly say, M. Alma-Tadema being rarely at fault in his archaeology, and there is an analogous arrangement in the ancient Roman ivory carvings known as Consular diptychs. The picture under inspection may be supposed to be painted in tempera, or in the kind of fresco practised in antiquity, many samples of which, from Pompeii and elsewhere, are preserved in museums. It is more probable, however, that M. Alma-Tadema had in his mind one of the encaustic pictures by Pausias or some other celebrated painter, which were purchased at enormous prices by rich Roman collectors. To suppose this to be an encaustic picture is more suggestive of the wealth and luxury of ancient Rome than the less perishable decorative wall paintings, remains of which Time has spared to us; because such works were regarded in much the same way that "high-class easel pictures" and "cabinet gems" are regarded by modern collectors, dealers, and auctioneers; they were the Turners, Meissonniers, and Fortunies of the day. Moreover, it is highly probable that the ancient method of encaustic or wax painting resembled in lustre, depth, and transparency our modern method in oils. Wax has indeed been used as a vehicle by modern artists, though generally with disastrous results, particularly in works by Reynolds, some of which, from its injudicious employment, are slipping from the canvas. The accounts of the ancient encaustic painting are confused and contradictory; yet Sir Charles Eastlake, in his "Materials for a History of Oil Painting," has traced at least two modes with a clearness which leaves no doubt that the results must have been similar to those of oil painting. In one, brushes were used; in the other, a metal instrument called a *rhaddon* or *cestrum*, which may have nearly a counterpart in the palette-knife as used by many modern artists. The colours, which were numerous, were prepared in cakes or sticks or pots, and always dissolved by heat, as implied by the word "encaustic," which strictly means "burning in." For further information on this interesting subject we must, however, refer to the valuable work already quoted.

## THE LABOUR QUESTION.

The threatened lock-out in the engineering trade has been averted by a reference to arbitration. Mr. J. A. Russell, Q.C., Judge of the Manchester County Court, is to act as arbitrator.

A strike has taken place in the Huddersfield Gasworks.

A trades' demonstration on a large scale took place in Edinburgh, on Saturday, the object being to agitate for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The procession took the character of a symbolical pageant, many of the devices being very elaborate and effective.

In the Rhondda Vale the house-coal colliers, numbering some 4000 men, have been on strike during the past three weeks, in consequence of the refusal of the masters to pay the same rate of wages for the imperial ton as that which they had been paying for the long ton of 22 cwt.

A meeting of the painters and decorators in the employ of Mr. Crace, of Wigmore-street, and Messrs. Jackson and Graham, of Oxford-street, was held, on Monday, to receive the report of the deputation appointed to wait upon those firms to effect, if possible, an amicable arrangement as to a required advance of a halfpenny per hour. Mr. George Shipton, on behalf of the deputation, having stated that both the above firms had acceded to the demands of the men, the following resolution was adopted, amidst loud cheering:—"That this meeting considers the terms offered by Mr. Crace and Messrs. Jackson and Graham to be satisfactory and acceptable; and that the best thanks of the society are due to the deputation."

The East-End carmen have held a mass meeting at Brick-lane, Bethnal-green, to ventilate their grievances. They complain of having to work eighteen to twenty hours a day for 3s. 6d., less fines and incidental expenses for broken nosebags or damaged sacks. The usual resolutions were passed, and a number of men joined the Carmen's Association.

The executive and consultative committees of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union held a meeting, on Monday night, at Leamington, to wish Mr. Arch success in his mission to America. Mr. Archibald Campbell, a Warwickshire justice, presided, and expressed his disapproval of the mission to Ireland, which he considered a great mistake, questioning also the expediency of the mission to America. Cheers having been given for Mr. Arch and his mission, Dr. Langford expressed the sympathy of Birmingham men, and declared that one outgrowth of the movement would be the extension and equalisation of the county franchise, which must inevitably be granted. Mr. Arnold and Mr. Jesse Collins, of Birmingham, also spoke. The latter wanted the land question settled, so that labourers might be here a land-possessing peasantry, instead of emigrating. He believed that Mr. Arch's visit to America would lead to emigration and to an alteration of those laws which now render emigration necessary. Mr. Arch, in responding, referred to the opposition offered to the movement by farmers, and said the Queen, in refusing the request of her labourers for additional wages, had set the country a bad example; and if she did not value her honest labourers, then he would take them to a country where their labour would be valued and appreciated. He demanded some land for working men to cultivate; and, referring to his visit to America, said he must not be tied down to any time, because he was determined to emancipate his fellow-men, if he remained away five years, provided he found there freedom, plenty, and prosperity. Several other persons addressed the meeting.

## WHERE OUR EMIGRANTS GO.

From the report of the Emigration Commissioners for the year 1872 it appears that the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom in that year was 295,213, which was the largest emigration since 1854, and exceeded the average of the seventeen years since that date by 109,971. These figures include foreigners, of whom there were 79,023 in 1872.

It is of interest to observe the destination of the 295,213 emigrants departing from the United Kingdom in 1872.

As many as 233,747, nearly four-fifths of the whole number, went to the United States—140,969 males and 92,778 females. There went to the Australian colonies 15,876—9068 males and 6808 females; to New Zealand 6616, to Victoria 5269, to Queensland 2380, to New South Wales 1102. To British North America, 32,205—20,092 males and 12,113 females; 29,984 to Ontario and Quebec, 2043 to Nova Scotia. To the West Indies 2231—1518 males and 713 females. To India, 1841; Straits Settlements, 76; Central and South America, the large number of 6411; to the Cape of Good Hope, 1456; to Natal, 386; to China, 349; to Japan, 13; to Western Africa, St. Helena, and Madeira, 290; to Malta, 141; to the Falklands, 64; to Mexico, 63; to Mauritius, 56; to Eastern Africa, 7; to Aden, 1.

Of the 68,951 "general labourers," 62,494 went to the United States; of the 2490 agricultural labourers, gardeners, &c., only 584 went to the United States, 286 to British North America, and as many as 1350 to Australasia; of the 9170 farmers, 7562 went to the United States, as many as 1215 to British North America, 334 to Australasia; of the 23,193 mechanics, 16,570 went to the United States and 6454 to British North America; of the 5569 miners and quarrymen, 4977 went to the United States, 446 to Australasia, 68 to British North America; of the 299 coal-miners, 290 went to the United States; of the 1001 clerks, only 481 went to the United States, 215 to Australasia, 90 to British North America; of the 501 (male) domestic servants, 390 went to the United States, 42 to British North America, 40 to Australasia. Of the 13,838 female domestic and farm servants, 10,925 went to the United States, 643 to British North America, as many as 2018 to Australasia; of the 1470 gentlemen and governesses no more than 811 went to the United States, 306 to British North America, 121 to Australasia.

Of the 118,190 emigrants whose native country was England 82,339 went to the United States, 16,691 to British North America, 11,611 to Australasia, 7549 to other parts; of the 19,541 emigrants of Scotch nationality 12,691 went to the United States, 4254 to British North America, 1571 to Australasia, 1025 to other parts; of the 72,763 emigrants of Irish nationality 66,752 went to the United States, 3437 (the great majority embarking at Londonderry) to British North America, 2066 to Australasia, 508 to other parts; of the 79,023 foreigners emigrating through the ports of this country 68,137 went to the United States, 7805 to British North America, 610 to Australia, 2471 to other parts. The nationality of the other emigrants, only a few in number, was not ascertained.

It seems from the immigration statistics of New York that there has been a slight decrease in the number of emigrants arriving at that port during the present year, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, as compared with the corresponding months of last year. The difference is, however, so small as scarcely to be worth consideration.

In the first seven months of last year 185,673 immigrants arrived at New York; and in the first seven months of 1873—namely, to the 1st inst.—the numbers were 183,912, showing only a decrease of 1761 in the total number of arrivals. As usual, the two nations in Europe credited with the greatest amount of prosperity are those from which their children fly in the largest numbers. In the first seven months of 1872 the numbers of immigrants arriving in New York from Great Britain and Prussia were as follow:—England 22,811, Scotland 6637, Ireland 48,053, Isle of Man 116, Prussia 40,628. In the corresponding period of the present year the arrivals at New York were—from England, 21,437, Scotland 5744, Ireland 53,479, Isle of Man 119, Prussia 20,756. France, who, in spite of her troubles, has the happy knack of keeping her children at home, only contributed 1354 to the list of emigrants during the first seven months of 1872, and 1533 up to Aug. 1 of this year.

The "City of London" lioness in Bostock and Wombwell's menagerie gave birth to four cubs on Saturday at Kinross.

Mr. Fearnley, veterinary surgeon, Leeds, has been appointed principal of the Edinburgh Veterinary College.

While the workmen were engaged on the foundation of one of the piers at Taybridge works, Dundee, on Tuesday, the air-bell at the top burst, and out of fourteen men six were drowned.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the first list of awards to the exhibitors in the British section at the Vienna Exhibition, inserted by order of her Majesty's Commissioners.

The five gunners of the Royal Artillery who were concerned in the mutiny at Drake's Island, and were sentenced to five years' penal servitude each, have been ordered to be discharged.

The Musée de Cluny at Paris has received a bequest of some importance from the late M. Cottenot, consisting of objects of art, furniture, and armour. The armour lately belonged to the Solykoff Collection, for some time past deposited in the Château de Pierrefonds, is to remain in that place.

The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on the 11th inst.:—A. J. Willcocks, J. Moloney, F. R. Swaine, C. W. S. Deakin, H. Allison, J. G. Collis, H. K. McKay, J. J. H. Wilkins, M. L. Bartholomew, P. Thompson, and R. C. Lucas.

The Himalaya troop-ship, Captain Grant, which arrived at Spithead on Monday night, came into harbour on Tuesday, with invalids from Cape Coast Castle. There were ten deaths during the passage. Fifty-seven men of the marines and marine artillery were sent to Haslar. Among the passengers was Lieutenant-Colonel Wise, 2nd West India Regiment, lately in command at Cape Coast Castle, who has been invalided.

Lord Frederick Cavendish was, on Tuesday, re-elected, without opposition, for the northern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire. At Shaftesbury the nomination of Mr. Danby Seymour, Liberal candidate, and Mr. Bennett-Stanford, Conservative, took place, the polling being fixed for Friday. The Speaker's writ for the election of a member for Renfrewshire, in the room of Lord Aberdare (Mr. Bruce) is published in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The corps forming the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Wilts Rifle Volunteers were inspected at Chippenham last Saturday by Colonel Parish, C.B. The corps which assembled were the 3rd Wilts (Malmesbury); 4th, Chippenham and Calne; 5th, Devizes; 7th, Market Lavington; 11th, New Swindon; 12th, Melksham; 15th, Wootton Bassett; 16th, Old Swindon; 17th, Marlborough; 18th, Highworth. Colonel Parish congratulated the battalion upon their efficiency, but noticed that the markers took up too much distance when the corps wheeled into line. The skirmishing had been especially good, and he should feel great pleasure in making a favourable report to the Commander-in-Chief.

## Archæology of the Month.

Mr. W. C. Hazlitt is re-editing Blount's "Jocular Tenure."

A new edition of "Motherwell's Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern," now become scarce, is announced as in the press.

The first volume of the "Monasticum Hibernicum," a history of the abbeys, priories, and other religious houses, will be issued in a few days by W. B. Kelly, of Dublin.

The trustees of the British Museum have declined to receive the Ayrton collection of Oriental MSS. upon the conditions of the bequest, and because the collection has no scientific value.

The Autobiography of Dr. Granville, whose practice was great in England, Russia, and the German spas, is announced for publication. Dr. Granville was a pupil of Volta, and obtained a diploma at the early age of nineteen.

At Rochester Cathedral have been discovered portions of the first cathedral, erected in the year 604, and two leaden coffins, one supposed to contain the remains of Ithamar, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 655.

The Wilberforce family, according to the *Antiquary*, No. 76, originally came from Wilberfoss, a village in the East Riding of Yorkshire, forming part of the ancient forest of Gathes, and known in former times as "Wild-boar Foss."

Considerable interest was excited at the Mold Eisteddfod, last week, by a communication from Mr. F. D. Watkins which affirmed that recent researches place beyond doubt that the Welsh language was known in the time of the Phrygians of Troy.

The Duke of Northumberland, we learn from Dr. Bruce, has given directions to have the map of ancient Northumberland, which was prepared under the auspices of the fourth Duke, engraved, with the view of forming a frontispiece to the "Lapidarium."

In the *Antiquary* for Aug. 23, No. 77, Mrs. Zenobia Cunningham states that no portrait of her late husband, Mr. Peter Cunningham, has ever been engraved or published; but we remember a portrait of him to have appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Feb. 23, 1856.

The discovery of the wall of a Roman basilica at Lyminge, in Kent, is among the results of excavations undertaken by Canon Jenkins. The remains have been brought to light a short distance from the church in which St. Ethelburga, a Northumbrian Princess, took the veil in the seventh century. The church itself is built on a Roman foundation.

The first volume of "Inscriptions de la France du Cinquième Siècle au Dix-huitième," is exclusively devoted to inscriptions collected in the old churches, abbeys, convents, collegiate schools, hospitals, and churchyards of Paris and its neighbourhood. The subsequent volumes will successively extend to the remaining parts of France.

Mr. Golding has printed the titles of seventeen scarce tracts from his library, most of them relating to Suffolk. We have also two letters of Fairfax; the correspondence between Bedell and Wadsworth, which was afterwards reprinted with alterations by Bishop Burnet; and the story of "the hunting of the foxes from New-Market and Triptoe Heaths to White Hall," familiar to readers of Mr. Carlyle's "Cromwell."

Sir F. Madden's literary correspondence, ranging from 1816 to 1871, autograph letters from distinguished scholars, English and foreign, arranged in forty-six parcels, was sold by auction, the other day, at a shilling a parcel, to Mr. Waller, the well-known dealer in autographs. Yet these autographs were described as from "the most distinguished scholars" and "very valuable." At the same sale one lot of fourteen twopenny and sixpenny dialect tracts brought seven guineas. The collection of the late Keeper of our National MSS. contained 27,500 printed ballads and songs, in twenty-five vols. royal folio, and a large gathering of materials for a history of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

The mural paintings discovered last autumn in the Norman church of Kempley, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, have been photographed. The ceiling and walls, on removing several coats of whitewash, were found covered with paintings, the general subject being the worship of Heaven. On the ceiling is a large figure of our Saviour, surrounded by the various subjects as described in Revelations iv. 4—Seraphim, the four living creatures, emblems of the Evangelist, seven candlesticks as the spirit of God, the sun, the moon, and the stars, a figure of St. Peter, and opposite one of the Blessed Virgins. Beneath, on the walls, are the twelve apostles seated on thrones, gazing upwards to the Saviour, with hands outstretched in attitudes of ecstasy and adoration. In the splay of one window of the nave, which had been blocked up, a capital subject was revealed—on one side the Archangel weighing a soul for judgment, on the other the figure of St. Anthony. The date of these paintings is not later than the twelfth century.

The Archæological Institute and British Archæological Association congresses have been illustrated and described in our Journal. The latter concluded by the excursionists visiting Westworth House and grounds, and inspecting the halls, their sculptures and ancestral and historical portraits, and the well-known portrait of Shakespeare, of very early date. The company then drove to Wharfedale Chase, and Lord Wharfedale pointed out to them the memorial of Sir Thomas Wortley, his ancestor, who died in 1510. His Lordship also exhibited little John's bow, the dragon's den and collar associated with the Dragon of Wantley. Ecclesfield church was next visited. In the churchyard is buried Joseph Hunter, the historian of Hallamshire. At the concluding meeting, at the Cutlers' Hall, Mr. W. Gray-Birch gave an address on some costly illuminated MSS. from the magnificent collection of Mr. W. Bragge, F.S.A., of Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck, who was present, delivered the concluding address, in which, though confessing that he was not an archæologist, he sketched the archæologist's business and applied inquiries.—The Newark and Lichfield Architectural Association programme included visits to the beautiful church of St. Wolstan, Grantham; the notable church at Brant Broughton, and at Stanton—the latter a fellow of Nowenby and Heckington churches, as regards its fine Decorated sculptured chancel, Easter sepulchre, altar tombs, &c.; next, the collegiate church of Southwell, Nottingham (St. Mary's Church), Derby; and the fine Norman remains at Tutbury, romantic Ashbourne and Reynard's Cave, Mayfield, and the fine old glass at Norbury church; St. Mary's, at Stafford, and the cathedral at Lichfield.—The Suffolk and Essex Societies made a joint excursion this year in the valley of the Stour, assembling at Manningtree. The Essex division included visits to Lawford, East Bergholt, Dedham, and Great Little Wenham.—The Kent Archæological Society met in the district of Cranbrook. Loddenden, the ancient manor house of the Osborne family, was passed, and a halt was made at Staplehurst, where Mr. Robertson read a paper on the church. Frittenden church and the Roman remains were next visited, and then Sissinghurst Castle, and the Rev. F. Haslewood read a paper on the edifice; and Colonel Colomb read a paper on the Royal Rising in Kent in 1648, and Mr. Tarbutt on the cloth trade of Cranbrook.



## THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 25.

It is generally admitted, even by Americans themselves, that the United States makes but a very poor show at the Vienna Exhibition. The great Republic, which invariably aims at appearing to advantage at these grand international gatherings, has not nearly so complete or so interesting a display as its more modest rival, Switzerland. A variety of causes has prevented American exhibitors from sending their goods to Vienna, but the recent scandalous disclosures concerning the conduct of the Commission originally appointed by General Grant form of themselves a sufficient excuse for the non-appearance of many of the leading commercial and manufacturing houses of the United States. On entering the American gallery from the park, the first object which strikes the attention, apart from the star-spangled banners and spread eagles with which the exhibits generally are liberally adorned, is a gigantic "drinking-bar," provided with innumerable taps and surmounted by the colossal statue of a woman of robust proportions holding in her hand a huge glass mug; while close at hand, appropriately enough, may be found a display of all the more noted American wines.

Half-way up the gallery one finds the organs of the Mason and Hamlin Organ Company, of Boston, and of Estey and Co., of Brattleboro', Vermont, which are, perhaps, the most attractive objects in the entire department, a large crowd invariably gathering round them when they are played of an afternoon. The Austrian ladies, who enjoy the reputation of having exceedingly small feet and of wearing the best-made boots in the world, find much amusement in the case of Mr. Edwin Burt, of New York, who exhibits certainly the most extraordinary ladies' boots and shoes that are to be found in the whole Exhibition. There are some of every possible tint, from bright emerald green to glaring salmon colour, all being elaborately adorned with gold lace and cord. If these boots were simply intended for the stage, one could very well understand their eccentric tints and adornments; but, as the exhibitor presents them to the public with the simple intimation that they are "ladies' boots," it is to be assumed that the belles of New York are in the habit of promenading down Broadway in similar extraordinary specimens of the bootmaking art. Scattered about the gallery will be found numerous and often important articles of textile fabrics; and an extensive and at times curious collection of photographs, sent from different parts of the United States, comprising alike admirable figure groups and portraits, as well as views of some of the most attractive scenery of which the great Republic can boast. High praise must be awarded to the complete and highly interesting display of documents, reports, plans, and drawings relative to the state of education in the United States. Views and plans will be found of all the more important educational establishments, such as the Compton and Franklin Colleges, together with full statistics concerning the state of public instruction in each province. Side by side with specimens of the pupils' work, Messrs. Remington, known all over the world as the inventors of the light and convenient Remington carbine, have a curious case made of horn inlaid in parts with ivory, in which specimens of the different firearms they manufacture are exhibited. Above, one finds, naturally enough, the inevitable spread eagle, with the proud motto, *E pluribus unum*, and the customary "stars and stripes;" while on one side of the case stands the comical-looking effigy of a soldier of the U.S. army in full regimentals, and in a most determined attitude, who grasps his Remington rifle with a firm hand; and on the other is the counterfeit presentment of a ferocious-looking American jack tar, in a similar defiant position. To the left of this gallery is a vast covered court, crowded with every description of sewing-machine, with one of its sides decorated with a series of graphic cartoons, delineating how pigs are stuck and cured at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Passing through the vestibule of the west portal into the opposite transverse gallery, one encounters a gigantic trophy formed of bales of Louisiana cotton, plentifully decorated with the stars and stripes, and ticketed all over with inscriptions, such as "good ordinary," "middling," "average," and "choice picked." A second trophy of Carolina cotton succeeds, in which one notices a couple of ploughs perched on pedestals formed of bales of cotton and surmounted by buffalo-horns. Beyond the cotton trophies will be found the exhibits of certain of the South American States, those of Venezuela coming first. This little Republic, which plentifully decorates its five or six walls with the national escutcheon, on which figure a horse, a bullock, a castle, and a pair of scales, on fields of argent and azure, offers a creditable display of preserved meats and extracts of meat, with a not unimportant show of grain and goats' wool. San Salvador displays nothing worthy of notice; but the Brazilian empire has numerous noteworthy exhibits, among which may be mentioned a cave of cotton with hanging pendants in the form of stalactites, from Bahia; and a grand trophy composed of bales and festoons of cotton and bags of coffee, interspersed with tobacco-leaves arranged in starlike shapes. There are, moreover, some magnificent cigars, and several cases in which some beautiful harness, saddles, and whips are displayed. The walls around are hung with flags, maps, and the skins of Brazilian fauna. One case around which the Viennese ladies seem never tired of gathering is that of Mdlles. Natté, of Rio de Janeiro, who exhibit jewellery, fans, and artificial flowers. The brooches, ear-rings, and pins, which are exceedingly pretty, are all made of those wonderful little beetles and insects which abound in Brazil, and the varied wing-cases of which so admirably simulate the emerald, the ruby, the turquoise, and the opal. The fans, which are composed of the choicest plumes of gay-coloured Brazilian birds, are possibly more attractive than the jewellery, and large numbers have been bought by members of the Austrian aristocracy. One very superb one, purchased by Princess Esterhazy, has a delicate pink border, and, after several intervening rows of white, grey, and blue feathers, a centre of golden plumes, tastefully ornamented with brilliant-coloured beetles. Another, equally charming, composed of the feathers of the swan and the bird of paradise, has been purchased by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The artificial flowers, made also of feathers, are really marvels of imitative art, the roses, geraniums, pinks, lilies, heartseases, &c., being scarcely distinguishable from real ones, although in no single instance have these feathers, in which five and six different shades of colour can frequently be traced, been dyed. Besides these, Mdlles. Natté exhibit several specimens of the more curious and least known Brazilian birds—a show of paramount interest to ornithologists. Beyond their stall will be found a complete collection of all the different woods yielded by the endless forests with which fully one half of the Brazilian empire is densely covered.

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Illustrations this week supplied by the sketches of our Special Artists at Vienna represent scenes that are daily witnessed in the precincts of the Exhibition Palace and its adjacent grounds: Such is the afternoon assemblage of loungers and listeners at the musical performances of the perfect bands under

the direction of Langenbach or Strauss. The building of a pavilion for the Viceroy of Egypt, in which a party of Egyptian workmen have been employed, was one of those living examples of various foreign industries which have proved not less attractive than the displays of finished manufactures. But we now have the satisfaction to present an instance of very fine art—manufacture produced by an English firm, Messrs. Thomas Tapling and Co., of Gresham-street West and Staining-lane, London, also of Glasgow. They contribute to the exhibition various pieces of tapestry of the fabric called patent Axminster, each woven in one piece (without seam) by machinery. These tapestries are intended for altar-pieces, screens, or other wall decorations, and represent Christ and his apostles. The figures, taken from the celebrated statues by Thorwaldsen in the cathedral of Copenhagen, are larger than life, and were arranged and coloured for the working design by Mr. E. T. Parris, historical painter to her late Majesty Queen Adelaide. Each figure can be woven separately, or two or more may be grouped together, thus adapting them for panels of any size, as well as for a great variety of ecclesiastical decorative purposes. The adaptation of the patent Axminster fabric to this class of design was made by the senior partner of the firm, Mr. Thomas Tapling, with the view of producing works similar in character to the celebrated tapestries of Gobelin and Beauvais, but by machinery instead of by hand, within a very limited time, and at a moderate cost. Their durability is very great, the colours can be restored, after any lapse of time by "cropping" the surface, and designs of all kinds may be produced. The five figures shown in our Engravings form only the central portion of the whole design arranged by Mr. Parris. In the middle is the figure of Our Saviour, with the words "Pax," "La Paix," and "Peace" (Latin, French, and English), inscribed beneath. On his right hand are the Apostles Paul and John; on his left hand, Peter and Thaddeus. The eight other apostles, who are included in the design as a whole, do not appear in our Illustrations.

## THE WELSH CHOIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The prize gained by the Welsh Choir at the Crystal Palace, a gilt cup and cover, has been manufactured by Mr. Streeter, of



CUP PRESENTED TO THE SOUTH WALES CHORAL UNION.

Conduit-street, and is in all respects a pleasant memorial of the memorable contest. It is of silver, richly chased with various emblems, amongst which the leek is frequently introduced. The handles are formed of the red dragon of Wales, and the cover is surmounted with a model of the ancient harp-motto, "Jaith enaid ar ei Thanan" ("The soul of music is on its strings"). On the shield are engraved the arms of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and on the reverse the arms of North and South Wales and eight Royal Princes of Wales; on the stem the motto, "Nawdd Duw ai dangnwg" ("The protection of God and His peace"); and on the silver plate, on base, is the following inscription:—"Presented to the South Wales Choral Union by the London Committee of the Welsh Choir Prize Fund to commemorate their success at the National Musical competitive meeting in July, 1873." The cup has been on view at Mr. Streeter's for some days.

## THE NEW BISHOP OF ELY.

The successor in the see of Ely to Dr. E. Harold Browne, now translated to Winchester, is the Rev. James Russell Woodford, D.D., Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Vicar of Leeds, Rural Dean, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of Winchester. Dr. Woodford was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, London, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated as Sen. Opt. and Second Class Classical Tripos 1842. He was formerly Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Easton; afterwards, in 1853, Vicar of Kempford; Select Preacher, 1864, 1867, and 1872; and Vicar of Leeds, in succession to Dr. Atlay, created Bishop of Hereford in 1868. He was formerly a proctor for the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol in the Convocation of Canterbury, and more recently in the Convocation of York for the diocese of Ripon. With reference to the Bishopric of Ely, the present income of that see is £5500 per annum, with a house in town, in addition to the palace at Ely.

The appointment of Dr. Woodford to the see of Ely adds

another to the list of Cambridge men on the right rev. bench, bringing the number up to fourteen; while the number of Oxford graduates is, by the death of Dr. Wilberforce, reduced to twelve. The Cambridge Bishops are—Bangor, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Ely, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Ripon, St. David's, Sodor and Man, and Worcester. From Oxford come both the Primates, and the Bishops of London, Durham, Chester, Chichester, Exeter, Manchester, Norwich, Oxford, Rochester, and Salisbury. The Bishop of Peterborough is a Dublin man, and the Bishop of St. Asaph took his degree at St. David's College, Lampeter. The oldest Bishop on the bench is Dr. Thirlwall, of St. David's, who was born in 1797, Dr. Ollivant, of Llandaff, standing next, in 1798. Then follow Dr. Durnford, of Chichester, in 1802; Dr. Moberly, of Salisbury, in 1803; Dr. Jacobson, of Chester, and Dr. Powys, of Sodor and Man, in 1805; Dr. Baring, of Durham, Dr. Wordsworth, of Lincoln, Dr. Philpott, of Worcester, and Dr. Hughes, of St. Asaph, in 1807; Lord Hervey, of Bath and Wells, and Dr. Cloughton, of Rochester, in 1808; Dr. Selwyn, of Lichfield, in 1809; Dr. Tait, of Canterbury, Dr. Jackson, of London, Dr. Browne, of Winchester, and Dr. Pelham, of Norwich, in 1811; Dr. Bickersteth, of Ripon, in 1816; Dr. Atlay, of Hereford, in 1817; Dr. Goodwin, of Carlisle, and Dr. Fraser, of Manchester, in 1818; Dr. Thomson, of York, and Dr. Ellicott, of Gloucester and Bristol, in 1819; Dr. Mackarness, of Oxford, in 1820; and Dr. Temple, of Exeter, and Dr. Magee, of Peterborough, in 1821.

The Portrait of Bishop Woodford is from a photograph by Messrs. Russell and Sons, of Chichester.

## THE ALBERT BRIDGE.

The new suspension-bridge at Chelsea was opened on Saturday for traffic without any ceremony, though a few flags were displayed from the houses adjoining. This bridge crosses the river from the end of Oakley-street, Chelsea, to the west side of Battersea Park, and will be a most convenient thoroughfare from Kensington and Brompton to Battersea and Clapham. It is expected that, on the completion of the embankment by Cheyne-walk, the bridge and the new embankment will be publicly inaugurated by a ceremony; but, as the bridge is now complete, the company open it to the public at once, that they may enjoy the benefit of the new thoroughfare, and that none of the toll for the use of the bridge may be lost. The idea of constructing this bridge is not very new, and it is more than ten years since Parliament was applied to for the needful powers, which were at first refused. In 1864, however, an Act was obtained, and the opposition of the proprietors of Battersea Bridge was terminated by an agreement under the provisions of which the old wooden bridge became, on Saturday, the property of the new "Albert Bridge Company." The erection of the new bridge was delayed by the arrangements rendered necessary with regard to the Thames Embankment, and the company had twice to seek for extensions of time, being unable to commence the works until the autumn of 1870, although their plans had been well matured and everything was ready except the site.

The Albert Bridge is on the principle of suspension, but very different in structure from those well-known bridges which are erected on the model of that which Telford threw across the Menai Strait. These are suspended from strong chains which are fastened at each side, and are stretched over two high towers, hanging down in the centre. The roadway is suspended from these chains, and thus the weight of the bridge is mainly resting on the keys which fasten them at each side; while the weight of the heavy loads passing over the bridge causes a sensible deflection in the chain as they pass along from one point to another. In the Albert Bridge the principle is to distribute the weight really as well as apparently, and but a small portion of the burden is borne by the long chains. The bridge is, in fact, suspended from the top of the towers by long iron bands, which radiate at different angles so as to carry pretty nearly equal weight at each side. Thus the distance between the towers is little more than double that of each tower from the side, and the weight is distributed between the towers, while the whole structure is much more rigid than an ordinary suspension-bridge. The long chains, which also pass over the top of the towers, and are fastened at each side, also aid in bearing the weight, but, as has been stated above, have by no means the same strain upon them as is borne by those of the old suspension-bridge. The chains in the Albert Bridge consist of something like 1000 steel wires, not twisted, but bound together, and from this cable are suspended vertical rods, which assist in bearing the girders of the roadway. This principle is the invention of Mr. Rowland M. Ordish, who has applied it successfully in the construction of the Franz-Joseph Bridge across the Moldau at Prague, which exceeds the length of the Albert Bridge by more than 100 ft.

The Albert Bridge is 710 ft. in length and 40 ft. in width, including the two footways. The space between the two towers is 400 ft., thus leaving a space between each tower and the bank of 155 ft. The centre of the bridge is 21 ft. above high water. Each of the towers rests on a pier composed of cast-iron cylinders, which are sunk into the London clay and filled with concrete. The bottom rings are 21 ft. in diameter, and are the largest cylindrical castings ever made in one piece. The rings which are imposed on those taper up to 15 ft. in diameter, and this size is maintained up to the commencement of the towers. The main girders are of wrought iron, and form the parapets of the bridge. They are perforated with apertures at regular distances in the shape of a quatrefoil. The roadway is paved with wood and the footways with Ransome's patent stone. The contractors for the bridge were Messrs. Williamson and Co.; the cylinders for the piers were manufactured by Messrs. Robinson and Cottam of Battersea; the cast and wrought ironwork for the superstructure by Messrs. A. Handyside and Co., of Derby and London; while the steel wire for the cables was supplied by the Cardigan Iron and Steel Works, Sheffield.

It is probable that the opening of this new bridge will, ere long, render it necessary to make a good thoroughfare from the top of Oakley-street, in King's-road, to the Fulham-road. This could be accomplished by widening Arthur-street and Charles-street, bringing out the new street close to the western side of Onslow-square, by the Hospital for Consumption. This would open a direct thoroughfare between Clapham and the South Kensington Museum, the Albert Hall, and Kensington Gardens.

The net-fishing season for salmon closed last week, and in the Tay and tributaries is stated to have been the most productive on record.

The estates of Sir James Hay Langham, Bart., were sold by auction, at Northampton, last Saturday, under an order of the Court of Chancery, and by direction of Mr. Samuel Warren, a Master in Lunacy. The competition was great, and the nineteen lots were in every case sold at a considerable sum above the reserve price, reaching a total of £45,525.





AFTERNOON CONCERT IN THE PARK OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.





THE RIGHT REV. J. R. WOODFORD, D.D., THE NEW BISHOP OF ELY.



THE ROYAL ALBERT BRIDGE, CHELSEA.



## NEW BOOKS.

We are all interested in the subject which has been laboriously investigated under the title of *Human Longevity*, by William J. Thoms, F.S.A. (John Murray), though some of us may be inclined to think that the game was not worth the candle. It is pretty certain that if centenarianism were, as the credulous are said to believe, "a matter of every day occurrence," and sufficiently common to affect the calculated average duration of human life, the fact would have been discovered by observant actuaries, and would have exercised a perceptible influence upon the rates of insurance; and if centenarianism be so uncommon as to be inappreciable in a calculation of averages, the world is just where it was when Jesus the Son of Sirach wrote that "the number of a man's days are at the most an hundred years," and when the Psalmist declared that "the days of our age are threescore years and ten," &c. The Psalmist, moreover, made, in his haste, a remark which, so far as centenarianism is concerned, might, with a very slight modification, be nowadays repeated in cold blood; for "old men forget, yet all shall be forgot, but they'll remember with advantages" how many years they have lived when once they have lived long enough to become objects of gaping curiosity. As Fuller expresses it with his usual originality and quaintness: "Many old men used to set the clock of their age too fast when once past seventy, and, growing ten years in a twelvemonth, are presently fourscore; yea, within a year or two after, climb up to a hundred." Add to this that there is a tendency in vulgar minds to hanker after the extraordinary, whether it be in a matter of superhuman age or of monstrous formation; to make random assertions; and, the more they are questioned with a view of ascertaining the truth, to reiterate them the more strenuously, just as Peter was exasperated to the extent of cursing and swearing by way of strengthening his originally false statement. To those, again, to whom, in their yearning after eternity, a thousand years seem but as yesterday, it will appear a matter of little or no moment to have it certified whether such a one did or did not attain a century and more. To what end, then, some one may say, should an enthusiastic gentleman expend a perfectly appalling amount of time and trouble upon the solution of a question which, so far as one can see, has no practical bearing upon the conditions of human existence; which, probably, is regarded by the majority of mankind with supreme indifference; and which, if it be decided against those who have a pig-headed belief in centenarianism, might just as well have been left untouched? Well, an excellent reason is given: it is "an earnest desire to ascertain the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth, upon this very important physiological and social question." And the inquirer has evidently spared no pains in the accomplishment of his task; and he has produced a very curious, entertaining, and, in some respects edifying, book. His conclusions, perhaps, are not altogether satisfactory. He has proved almost to demonstration that, in a great many cases, persons who were believed to have lived beyond a hundred years had not reached the century; but, on the other hand, he has proved, equally to demonstration, that a few persons have certainly lived beyond the century; and those who thus have an inch given them will most likely take an ell. In the most wonderful instances of reported longevity—to wit, Henry Jenkins, 169 years old; Old Parr, 152; and the Old Countess of Desmond, 140—our inquirer undoubtedly shows that they are "unsupported by one single atom of proof," according to the principles of evidence he lays down; but his opponents, the "true believers," are not the sort of people to have their faith shaken by anything short of the chain of evidence so successfully linked together in the case of Mary Billinge, who is shown to have been ninety-one instead of 113. He allows, they will say, that people do live sometimes, though very rarely, beyond the century; and if two or three years, why not ten or a dozen more? We will not cling to 169 years exactly, they will say, in the case of Henry Jenkins, or to 152 exactly in the case of Old Parr, or to 140 exactly in the case of the Countess of Desmond, but the chances are that they lived some years beyond the century; and that is enough for us. How fallacious is the evidence, generally relied upon in favour of centenarianism, to be derived from, 1, baptismal certificates; 2, tombstone inscriptions; 3, the number of the centenarian's descendants; 4, the recollections of the centenarians; and 5, the evidence of old people still living who knew the centenarian as "very old" when they themselves were quite young, is abundantly, ingeniously, and amusingly exemplified. As to baptismal certificates, it is easy to understand that confusion often arises from the practice of giving the name of a deceased child to another child born of the same parents but many years afterwards, and also from carelessness in verifying the names of the supposed centenarian's parents. As to inscriptions on tombstones, sacrilegious wags have been known to add or prefix a figure, so that 13 becomes 131 and 30 becomes 130; and a peculiar view of numeration has induced a chiseller of inscriptions to cut out 39 in the form of 309. On the other hand, restorers of inscriptions are not to be implicitly depended upon; they make such singular blunders in restoring figures that "a man whose fourth wife survived him" is represented as having "departed this life in the 11th year of his age."

Some books come more opportunely than others, but a book which has always been wanted is always in season and always welcome; and, therefore, very welcome indeed is *Erasmus; his Life and Character as shown in his Correspondence and Works*: by Robert Blackley Drummond, B.A.; with portrait (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The two volumes produce a sense of placid satisfaction; something which ought to have been long ago done has been done at last, and, so far, we may rest and be thankful. Not that almost sufficient information concerning Erasmus was not hitherto to be picked up by whosoever cared to inquire whither to go and what to pick; but it was just that necessity of rummaging here and there and that process of picking up and picking out which one would willingly have dispensed with. And henceforth there are ready to everybody's hand two elegant volumes, containing, it is confidently believed, nothing objectionable, and presenting, in a compact, but by no means meagre, form, nearly everything that anybody can desire to know about Erasmus himself, as well as the circumstances amidst which he lived and all that he committed to writing. It is curious that Erasmus, as his new biographer does not forget to point out, should have been destined, by a kind of ironical fate which often pursues great scholars as well as other great men, to offer in his own person an immortal example of philological blundering. Desiderius Erasmus, Rotterdamus, was the style and title he adopted to describe himself by name and birthplace; and each word is a blunder, according to the most correct rules of Latin and Greek formation. But, no doubt, he was not then so steeped in the classical languages as he afterwards became when he forgot his mother tongue. Erasmus has a peculiar claim upon Englishmen for their regard. He not only had young Englishmen for his pupils abroad, but in London he formed "part of the family circle of his dear friend Sir Thomas More;" at Cambridge he lectured on Greek and was Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity; and he was within an ace of becoming naturalised in England. By English boys, too, Erasmus should

be remembered with respect, if not with gratitude; for he was an intimate friend of that Dean Colet who munificently proved his love of English boys by founding St. Paul's School, and for them he wrote the work entitled "De Duplici Copia Verborum ac Rerum." At Christ's Hospital, at least, if nowhere else, the memory of him who wrote that work has been perpetuated, for there are two forms, called respectively "great Erasmus" and "little Erasmus." It is doubtful whether Erasmus be entitled to recommendation on a ground which has endeared his name to a certain section of Englishmen who hold that he was a Reformer at heart though he had reasons for not declaring himself; but it is certain that it is worth while to read what is said upon that point in the new biography. And, indeed, it is not too much to say that it is worth the while of old men and maidens, young men and children, and matrons who have an occasional hour to spare, to consult the two volumes from time to time, both as to the particular point alluded to and for the sake of mental nourishment and recreation generally.

Amongst "happy thoughts" may be included the idea of sending forth to the world of readers and thinkers the *Memoir and Letters of Sara Coleridge*, edited by her Daughter (Henry S. King and Co.). The work consists of two very bulky volumes, of which the contents are partly autobiographical and partly alibiographical, but principally epistolary. The autobiographical portion is distinguished by a particularly tender grace, due partly, no doubt, to innate sweetness of disposition and an hereditary tinge of the poetical spirit, partly to the effect produced upon a gentle nature by a Christian-like contemplation and experience of this sorrowful world, and partly by a consciousness of the overhanging shadow of death. The letters deal with all kinds of subjects, from theology, metaphysics, and literary criticism down to the truly feminine questions of what people "have on" and how little children should be treated; and it is just this mixture of the intellectual and the domestic, of mind and heart, of the scholarly poetess and the true woman, which gives a singular charm to the letters, and makes it safe to predict that everybody will find something congenial or admirable in some of them. There is nothing in them to show that the writer affected blue stockings. That the bulk of the volumes might have been advantageously reduced by judicious omission may be taken for granted; but filial affection and reverence can hardly be expected to conceive it possible that even a few commonplace remarks extracted from a mutilated letter, or a mere list of poems, arranged according to a certain scale and ticked off with a few jejune notes, should have no interest for the general reader. "Yesterday evening the soft blue sea and sky, illumined with windows of bright rose-colour, which seemed like windows of heaven indeed, with the Apocalyptic City stretched out in gemmy splendour on the other side, as fancy suggested, was most lovely and tranquillising," is an example of what is meant; it is apparently an extract from a longer letter; and, if the rest of the letter were to be omitted, it is difficult to see why the whole should not have remained in oblivion. It is only just, however, to the editress to say that she has, in her preface, alluded to the difficulty she experienced in choosing and rejecting, and has frankly admitted that "a book composed of epistolary extracts can never be a wholly satisfactory one." Perhaps hers is as near an approach to the satisfactory as a reasonable being would demand.

A voyage across from the other side of the Atlantic has been performed, to judge from certain indications, by the huge volume entitled *Subtropical Rambles in the Land of the Aphanapteryx*, by Nicholas Pike (Sampson Low and Co.); and it is not unlikely to receive a hearty welcome, although for a full description of the aphanapteryx, which, it may be as well to state at once, is a bird, and not a "missing link," the apparition of a second volume must be patiently awaited. Be it premised that the volume is pretty freely, handsomely, and attractively illustrated, and is fitted up with two or three elaborately-constructed charts. The book is written principally from the naturalist's point of view, or, rather, the author is a naturalist and, consequently, misses no opportunity of introducing what is likely to be interesting to naturalists, from the portrait of himself, as he sits amongst his "specimens," in the frontispiece, down to the likeness of his dog, on the page preceding the appendix. The appendix, be it remarked forthwith, consists of a very amusing begging-letter, the writer being anxious for a loan to enable him to get married. In point of date the author goes as far back as the year 1866, when he, having been appointed "Consul for the island of Mauritius," was offered a passage "in the United States steamer Monocacy, of 1030 tons, carrying ten guns," started "from the Navy Yard at Washington" on Aug. 18, and arrived at Mauritius on Jan. 12, 1867. What adventures, more or less entertaining or distressing, were met with on the voyage—due attention being paid to natural history, inclusive of botany and meteorology—are readably recorded in the first two chapters, containing a little more than fifty pages; and the remaining four hundred and fifty or more pages are devoted to a pleasant and instructive account of "personal experiences, adventures, and wanderings in and around the island of Mauritius," the tendency, hereinbefore alluded to, towards natural history being everywhere prominent. It is a pity that gentlemen, when they quote, should not take care that their quotations are correctly printed; for when the author, having shot an albatross, and having, in consequence, got into hot water with the sailors, thinks of "The Ancient Mariner" and quotes from it, he allows the point to be missed when he permits the quotation to appear in the form—

For I had done a hellish thing,  
And it would work me woe;

inasmuch as the sailor, being human, would not, of course, care what evil he brought upon himself, but would object very much to his doing anything which might "work 'em woe." At the eighty-second page, moreover, there is a statement made from which we may draw our own conclusions as to the way in which confiding people are imposed upon, and in which, perhaps, unintentional mendacity may be perpetuated in the world. "I had a special mission," says the author, "from a romantic young lady to send her some flowers from the tombs" (of Paul and Virginia, to wit), "as precious relics! Sad to relate, when I had visited them, there had been heavy rains—the whole place was a swamp, and I could not get within a hundred yards of them. However, I gathered a few rose-leaves from another part of the garden, which, I do not doubt, answered equally well." The author does not say whether he frankly avowed what he had done; but his language would lead one to infer that he made no avowal; and, if so, and if collectors of relics are in the habit of doing as he did, there must be a great deal of delusion about, especially amongst romantic people. But, however that may be, the author has unquestionably composed a book which is both agreeable to linger over and otherwise worthy of attention.

It has been for some time past believed that wonders have ceased; but the supposition is by no means confirmed in the preface prefixed to *Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys: a Midsummer Ramble in the Dolomites*, by Amelia B. Edwards

(Longmans). A reader will be "more astounded than if seven men had set upon him" to learn "that the arts of extortion are here unknown; that the old patriarchal notion of hospitality still survives, miraculously, in the minds of innkeepers; that it is as natural to the natives of these hills and valleys to be kind, and helpful, and disinterested, as it is natural to the Swiss to be rapacious; that here one escapes from hackneyed sights, from overcrowded hotels, from the dreary routine of table-d'hôtes, from the flood of Cook's tourists." It forthwith occurs to one, however, that if the book, which, by-the-way, is liberally and very elegantly illustrated, meet with as general an acceptance as it deserves, the lost or hitherto unknown art of extortion will soon be recovered, or discovered, and practised in the primitive region so tantalisingly described, and that Cook's tourists will be all over it, like a swarm of locusts, in no time. Dolomites, the author thinks it necessary to explain, are not, as even some educated persons still seem to think they are, a religious sect or a national community, such as the Maronites or the Moabites, but some "remarkable limestone mountains." One would have thought that the popularity attained by "Zigzagging Amongst Dolomites" would have educated the public mind up to an understanding of the term; but our author's experience negatives that idea. There are fourteen chapters. The first takes us from Monte Generoso to Venice, the second from Venice to Longarone, the third from Longarone to Cortina, the fourth for a stroll and small adventures at and about Cortina, the fifth from Cortina to Pieve di Cadore; the sixth to the Val d'Auronzo and the Val Buona; the seventh to Caprile; the eighth to sights in and about Caprile; the ninth to Agordo and Primiero; the tenth to Predazzo; the eleventh to the Fassa Thal and the Fedaja Pass and to Caprile again; the twelfth up and down Sasso Bianco; the thirteenth to Forno di Zoldo and Zoppé and to Caprile again; and the fourteenth from Caprile to Botzen, and so to the inevitable end. The district described "occupies that part of the South Eastern Tyrol which lies between Botzen, Bruneck, Innichen, and Belluno;" and, lest the title should "be taken to promise more than the author is prepared to fulfil" and should seem to hint at some tremendous feat, at which the Whympers and the Tyndalls and whosoever are the glory of the Alpine Club would have to pale their ineffectual fires, it is explained that "here in South Tyrol, within seventy-two hours of London, there may be found a large number of yet 'untrodden peaks' and a network of valleys so literally 'unfrequented' that we journeyed sometimes for days together without meeting a single traveller, either in the inns or on the roads, and encountered only three parties of English during the whole time between entering the country on the Conegliano side and leaving it at Botzen." The narrative is pleasantly written, with plenty of womanly anecdote and gossip, and with the usual information as to the fair traveller's married or unmarried condition.

To the phlegmatic Englishman there is something uncongenial and even repellent about the extremely demonstrative spirit exhibited in *Old Rome and New Italy*, by Emilio Castelar, translated by Mrs. Arthur Arnold (Tinsley Brothers). The "book is a record," says the author, "of the lively emotions awakened in my soul by the marvellous spectacles of Italy;" and the English translation, which reads as if it were a good one, does full justice, at any rate, to the ebullience of the author's feelings. It is difficult to control the sardonic laugh excited by the ingenious manner in which the author describes, at the outset of his work, the snub administered to his fervent enthusiasm. He arrives off Civita Vecchia, and as the boat rapidly nears the shore his heart bounds within his bosom; he springs joyfully to land and would fain have flung himself upon his "knees and kissed the earth;" but, alas! up comes the custom-house officer, "demanding the price of admission as at a theatre;" a ragged crew falls emulously upon the baggage; police officers demand "passports, now abolished in all civilised Europe;" he is marched off after his baggage to "a wretched storehouse, dark as a dungeon of the Inquisition;" and, most prosaic of all proceedings, he is gruffly called upon to make divers payments. Well may the enthusiast exclaim, "These taxes and tariffs, this want of intercourse with the world—are these also of Divine right?" However, it is not long before he recovers, not his equanimity, but his effusiveness; and he thenceforth records his impressions—whether of Rome or of Pisa or of Venice or of Naples, whether of the Sistine Chapel or of the Ghetto—with a glowing eloquence worthy of a Spaniard of the South, and with an intermixture of political sentiments worthy of him who could call Mazzini, as well as Garibaldi, friend. "A work upon Italy," he says, "rather than a description, should be, in my judgment, a revival. . . . I am happy, quite happy, if I have succeeded in imparting to my readers the thoughts that, so to speak, are exhaled from the artistic works and the historical recollections of immortal Italy;" and those words will serve better than any other to give an idea of the rhetorical-reflective style in which the volume is written.

According to Dr. Kenealy, when he commented upon Roger Tichborne's snuff-taking, the great Napoleon owed his defeat at Waterloo to the deleterious practice of carrying snuff loose in his waistcoat-pocket, and so getting too easily at the insinuating dust; but a different, and, one would say, more reasonable, cause of the memorable defeat is suggested at page 324 of the volume entitled *Victories and Defeats, an Attempt to Explain the Causes which have led to them*, by Colonel R. P. Anderson (Henry S. King and Co.). "What would not Napoleon have given," says the gallant Colonel, "had he only succeeded in making Wellington for a single moment forget that Bonaparte was before him?" And again, at page 325, "Napoleon was, in fact, vanquished by his own great name making his enemies magnify his power when that power had almost departed, and at a period when his great mind, by a last desperate effort, might have turned his misfortunes to his advantage, had his enemy only considered him a poor, prostrate, and fallen foe instead of cautiously and wisely regarding him as the victor of Marengo." Whence it is to be inferred that the author very wisely inculcates the duty of carefully considering, and rather over than under estimating, the capacity of a hostile commander. Indeed, there is a great deal of good sense, apt illustration, pat anecdote, and amusing remarks, grotesquely intermixed with preachment, in the gallant author's large volume; and so peculiar is the intermixture that the effect produced upon the reader is much the same as it would be if he were to read alternately a page of the prophet Nehemiah and a page of Joe Miller. It is impossible to commend too highly the respect which a gallant author testifies for the ornaments of his profession; but when he tells us that "God helps those who help themselves," said the magnanimous Sir Henry Lawrence, and there is sound truth in that good man's words," it seems as if he would father upon Sir Henry Lawrence, whose memory does not by any means require the additional honour, an expression which is probably as old as the brave men who lived before Agamemnon. Nor is it everybody who will indorse the gallant author's assertion that Napoleon said, "Give me British officers, and I will conquer the world;" Napoleon is generally supposed, as correctly, perhaps, as Cambronne is reported to have re-



marked, that "the Guard dies but does not surrender," to have said, "Give me British soldiers, &c." It was the soldier rather than the officer that impressed him. However, the gallant author has written a book which is certainly, though it may in parts be stale and in parts inaccurate, very sensible and very readable, and, one would be disposed to think, not uninteresting for those whom it specially concerns.

The general public, equally with the medical profession, will share our interest in a little work by Mr. Jabez Hogg, *On the Fungoid Theories of Skin Diseases, Cholera, and Fever* (Baillière, Tindall, and Cox). The study as well as the treatment of skin diseases is handled from a scientific point of view, or rather by the experimental method; and the author shows that the fungoid hypothesis is untenable, unsatisfactory, and contrary to ripened experience. Mr. Hogg says that with regard to a disease now attracting some attention—the cholera—there is absolutely no evidence of the existence of fungoid elements in the blood whilst in the body, and only very rare and clearly accidental development of such bodies after its removal from it. An interesting account is given of Mr. Hogg's numerous investigations and experiments connected with the various fungi which accompany the different diseases of the skin, and the treatment necessary to arrest them. Mr. Hogg also notices the effects of eye-diseases associated with the same parasites and the ravages produced in pauper schools and places where large numbers of the poor are aggregated and suffer from ophthalmia; and he looks upon such institutions as foci of infection for eye and skin diseases. Boys from the refuges and ragged schools are constantly under treatment for these affections at the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. The explanation seems to be, he says, that children are destined for an outdoor life, with plenty of fresh air and exercise; and that the limitation of space within four walls and in sleeping-rooms, where the air is breathed and rebreathed until it becomes poisonous, the blood quickly loses vitality from the want of oxygen, and the result is disease. At the present time the pauper schools are undergoing a complete revolution because of the discovery of this fact; whilst Mr. Hogg tells us that years ago he warned the authorities of the dangers of aggregating large numbers of children together in the palatial buildings known as pauper schools. On these and cognate subjects sound teaching will be found in Mr. Hogg's treatise.

Perplexity is the chief feeling engendered by *An Ancient City and other Poems*, by a Native of Surrey (Macmillan and Co.). The perplexity arises partly from the difficulty of making up one's mind as to the exact scope and bearing of the poem entitled "An Ancient City," and partly from the fragmentary and excerptive nature of the majority amongst the "other poems." Nor is the style so invariably perspicuous as to make indefiniteness of aim and absence of connecting links matters of no consequence. It is certain, however, that there are many fine lines; that gleams of pleasant fancy light up the somewhat dull atmosphere of moralisation; that the tone is good and wholesome; that there are evidences of a thoughtful and observant nature; and that the versification attests, in parts, a more than usually practised and skilful hand.

#### ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The MOON is situated to the left of Saturn during the night hours of the 3rd. She is near Venus on the morning of the 18th. On the morning of the 20th the Moon is to the right of Jupiter, and on the morning of the 21st she is situated to the left of the planet. She is near Mercury on the 21st; Mars and the Moon are near together during the evening hours of the 28th; and she is near Saturn on the last day of this month. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the 6th at 9 minutes after 9h. in the evening.	
Last Quarter " 13th " 40 " 3 " afternoon.	
New Moon " 21st " 51 " 5 " afternoon.	
First Quarter " 29th " 56 " 2 " afternoon.	

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 6th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 20th.

MERCURY is a morning star till towards the end of the month, rising on the 2nd at 3h. 32m., nearly 1h. 45m. before the Sun; this interval decreases to 1h. 32m. on the 7th, to 1h. 10m. on the 12th, and to 45m. nearly on the 17th. On the 22nd he rises at 5h. 28m., or 19m. only before the Sun. On the 26th the Sun and the planet rise nearly together, and from this time to the end of November Mercury rises in daylight after the Sun has risen. He is in perihelion on the 4th, in conjunction with Jupiter on the 15th, with the Moon on the 21st, and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 25th.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 1h. 29m., or 3h. 44m. before the Sun; this interval decreases slowly throughout this month. On the 27th she rises at 2h. 18m. a.m. She is in conjunction with Uranus on the 10th, in her descending node on the 14th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 18th.

MARS is an evening star: he sets on the 4th at 9h. 6m. p.m., or 2h. 26m. after the Sun; on the 19th at 8h. 39m. p.m., or 2h. 34m. after the Sun; and on the 29th at 8h. 23m. p.m., or 2h. 40m. after sunset. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 28th. He is due south on the 15th at 4h. 56m. p.m.

JUPITER rises on the 3rd very nearly at the same time as the Sun, and after this day he rises before the Sun, by 15m. on the 6th, increasing to 1h. 35m. by the 27th, on which day he rises at 4h. 16m. a.m. He is badly situated for observation. He is due south at 11h. 42m. a.m. on the 10th, at 11h. 11m. a.m. on the 20th, and at 10h. 39m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 4th, and with the Moon on the 20th.

SATURN sets on the 1st at 1h. 23m. a.m., on the 11th at 0h. 41m. a.m., on the 16th at 0h. 21m. a.m., on the 21st at midnight nearly, and on the last day at 11h. 21m. p.m., and is visible from sunset till these times. He is due south at 8h. 34m. p.m. on the 10th, at 7h. 50m. p.m. on the 21st, and at 7h. 14m. p.m. on the 30th. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 3rd, stationary among the stars on the 30th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the same day.

A large quantity of a poisonous chemical substance from a cotton-mill at Blckburn had been spread upon some vacant land, and about thirty children playing in the vicinity found it, and thinking, from its colour and sweetness, that it had been emptied from a sugar-cask, ate of it. Two of the children are dead, and several others are dangerously ill.

The Mold Eisteddfod was brought to a successful close yesterday week. The principal prize of £50 and a gold medal was awarded to the Birkenhead choir, and the second prize to the Carnarvon Philharmonic Society. The committee has distributed prizes amounting to £600, and granted a handsome sum towards the formation of a literary institute in Mold. Among those who received the Bardic title was Mr. John Curwen, of Plaistow, who was installed as "Dyrweng Pen-cerdd." This was intended as a recognition of the Tonic Sol-Fa movement in the person of its chief. Mr. Curwen acted as judge in several of the choral competitions.

#### CHESS.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

V. PORTILLA, Mexico.—If we mistake not the first and third of your compositions can be solved in a way you had not foreseen. In No. 1 we play 1. Q to K sq. How can you prevent mate in the next two moves? In No. 3 we advance the Q R Pawn and call for a Knight, and Black cannot avert the mate. The second position is still under examination.

B. X.—C. M. G.—H. HERBERT.—Obvious at a glance directed only to the diagram. C. W. M. DALE.—There is an easy solution in two moves by 1. Q to K B 2nd, 2. Q takes Kt, or 2. Q to Q 2nd, mate.

T.—For particulars of the collection of problems by Messrs. J. and W. T. Pierce, which is announced as about to be published, apply to Mr. W. T. Pierce, Rochester, N.Y. A GENERAL READER is not a very observant reader, or he would have found that we gave, both last week and two weeks before, a later score of the Vienna tourney in the body of the paper.

JAMES PIERCE.—Received, with thanks.

J. A. R., Toronto.—The prize problem by Mr. J. Ryall appears to be defective. If 1. Q to K R 7th P to K 4th 2. P takes P (ch) K takes P 3. Q to K B 7th P moves, how can White make next move?

H. D. O.—We cannot tell. You perhaps forgot to add your signature—a not uncommon occurrence. Three or four letters reach us every week, containing a solution of some problem, to which the writers have omitted to add their signature. The same number of letters reach us the following week, containing complaints that the writers' solutions were not acknowledged.

S. GORRY.—Certainly a rule followed by all the chief clubs in England, France, Germany, and throughout America.

E. FRAU is again requested to be good enough to use stronger and larger envelopes, and not to write the solutions on them, but on an inclosed sheet of paper.

E. A. ALLEY, of Oporto.—SMITH—G. W. S. of Bayonne.—Your solution of the Knight's Tour No. 16 is correct.

W. J. M'LELLAN.—If in No. 1536 Black take the Queen, he is evidently mated next move; but the move you suggest—1. B to K 3rd—appears to be as effective as the author's move of 1. Q to Q 6th.

ONE MORE THAN PUZZLED.—Why, a learner of only a week's practice ought to see that if Black play as you propose he must be mated by Kt to Q 6th.

RECLUSE.—1. The most copious and interesting reports of the Vienna Tournament that we have seen are those furnished by the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* and the *Manchester Weekly Times*. 2. In all probability, the contest terminated on Wednesday. The last matches were appointed to be played on the 25th, 26th, and 27th, the combatants being paired as follows:—Blackburne v. Rosenthal; Steinitz v. Heral; Anderssen v. Gelbfuhs; Bird v. Schwarz; Paulsen v. Pitschel; Meitner v. Fleissig.

K. TATLER.—Correspondents who cannot see or will not be at the pains to look a single move in advance, ought not to trouble us with their problems. Your composition in three moves is a palpable mate of one move—1. Q to K 7th, checkmate! ROWLEY, Bristol.—As the committee and secretaries—although they obtained a long gratulatory advertisement of their meeting from us—had not the civility to send any report, we were unable to give one.

G. P.—Write to the editor of *La Stratégie*, M. Jean Frel, 72, Rue Saint Sauveur, Paris. THE KNIGHT'S TOUR.—Fourth list of correspondents who have correctly solved this problem:—Q. P. Q.—Ledbury—Syntax—Bozzy—M. F. E.—"His Holiness"—Old Time—Phiz—L. S. D.—Bluebird—This—H. B.—Vernon—Downing Coll.—Omnicron—R. E. W. P.—Nix—Lady S.—Newberry—Trim—Ricard—Bipod—W. R.—Oxford—O. P. Q.—Winslow—Triptolemus—Gerard and Joseph—Neville's Cross—Eaton—F. B. K.

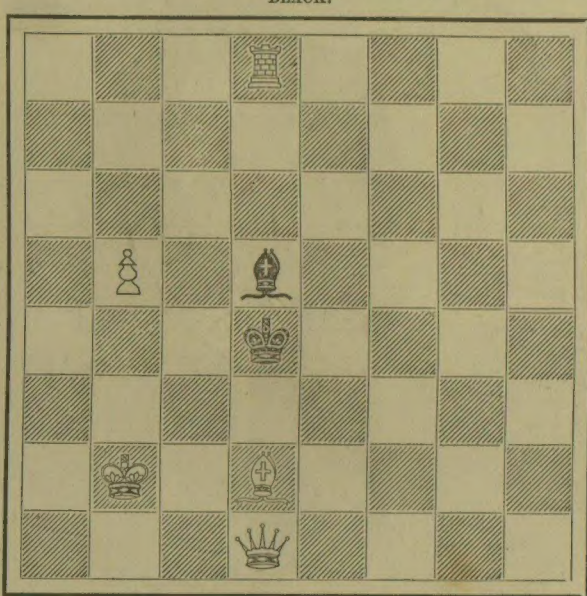
PROBLEM NO. 1537.—SECOND LIST OF SOLVERS:—H. T. V.—T. Wilson Morris—E. S. W.—Alice and Lizzie Harden—Bertram—Monroe—C. Baden-Baden—Ongar—Edmund—Schwartz—Mayberry—Nix—Lovel—Fandango—S. T. R.—Faversham—R. B. Seale—R. H. T.—Ponto—St. Clair—W. Fursval—J. Bull of Otley—Sigmund—Tom Brown—Basil—Carfax—Tristram—Willy—Soutar John—Sindbad.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1538 has been received from A. B. Z.—Harry—Box and Cox—T. W. B.—F. H. of Mone—Dilatam—T. P. C.—Omaga—Mina—W. M.—Charley—F. R. S.—Big Ben—J. Bowden—C. E. P.—L. W. Stapleton—Manfred—G. R. W.—Sigmund—Oboron—J. Allaire—W. P. E.—Maga—T. Wilson Morris—W. Alroy—O. P. Q.—S. K. Chamouni—M. P. Tyrol—L. on the Rampage—H. and E. Frau of Lyons—Alimand—C. F. Nash—T. W. of Canterbury—Enoch—Ellen—G. P. of Baden-Baden—S. T. H. Faversham—J. Hall, Otley.

#### PROBLEM NO. 1540.

By Mr. W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

#### THE VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The two fine games which follow constitute the Match between Messrs. ANDERSSSEN and BLACKBURN in the Vienna Tourney.

(K's Gambit declined.)

##### GAME I.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. B to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	B to Q B 4th	17. B to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. R to Q Kt sq	P to K Kt 4th
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Q to K B 2nd	R to K Kt 3rd
5. B to Q B 4th	P to Q R 3rd	20. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
7. P to Q R 3rd	B to K Kt 5th		
8. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt		
9. Q takes B	Kt to Q 5th		
10. Q to K Kt 3rd			

This looks hazardous, but there is no danger in it, for Black dare not attempt to win the Q's Rook.

10. Q to K 2nd

Taking the Q B's Pawn, checking, would have involved him in difficulties very soon.

11. K to Q sq P to Q B 3rd

12. P takes K P P takes P

13. R to K B sq R to K Kt sq

14. B to K Kt 5th Castles Q's side

By this step Mr. Anderssen, no doubt, expected to gain some security for his King. Unhappily, it only rendered his position still more precarious.

15. P to Q Kt 4th B to Q R 2nd

16. P to Q R 4th

and White gave mate in three moves.

##### GAME II.

(Ruy Lopez Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q to K 2nd	B takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. P takes B	R to K B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q 5th	20. R to Q sq	R to Q 3rd
4. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	21. R takes R	Q takes R
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd		
6. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		
7. Castles	P to Q 4th		
8. P takes P	Kt takes P		
9. Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd		
10. Kt to K 4th	B to K 2nd		
11. Q to K 2nd	Castles		
12. B to Q 2nd	Q to Q 2nd		
13. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq		
14. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th		
15. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to Q B 4th		

An excellent move, the full force of which none but an experienced player can foresee, but which will presently be found sufficient to decide the game in Mr. Blackburne's favour.

16. Q to K B 3rd Kt to K 6th

The proper continuation.

17. B takes Kt P takes B

Threatening—

18. P to K 7th (dia. ch)

Taking the King's Pawn with Kt is directly fatal—ex. gr.—

27. Kt takes K P Q takes Q

28. E takes Q

29. K to Q sq

30. R to Kt 2nd

31. P to Q B 3rd

32. K to B 2nd

Mr. Anderssen resigns.

#### THE CHESS TOURNAMENT AT VIENNA.

Appended is a detailed score of this tourney up to the 20th inst. :—BLACKBURN, 9 matches; having beaten Anderssen, Steinitz, Bird, Paulsen, Schwarz, Gelbfuhs, Heral, Fleissig, and Pitschel. STEINITZ, 8; having beaten Anderssen, Paulsen, Rosenthal, Pitschel, Gelbfuhs, Meitner, Fleissig, and Schwarz. ANDERSSSEN, 7; having beaten Bird, Rosenthal, Paulsen, Meitner, Schwarz, Fleissig, Pitschel, and Heral. BIRD, 5½; having beaten Meitner, Rosenthal, Gelbfuhs, Pitschel, Fleissig, and made a drawn match with Heral. ROSENTHAL, 5½; having beaten Meitner, Gelbfuhs, Fleissig, Schwarz, Pitschel, and made a drawn match with Paulsen. PAULSEN, 5; having beaten Gelbfuhs, Fleissig, Meitner, Bird, and made a drawn match with Rosenthal and Schwarz. MEITNER, 3½; having beaten Gelbfuhs, Schwarz, Pitschel, and made a drawn match against Heral. GELBFUHS, 2½; having beaten Pitschel, Fleissig, and made a drawn match with Heral. SCHWARZ, 2½; having beaten Pitschel and made a drawn match with Paulsen, Heral, and Fleissig. FLEISSIG, 2; having beaten Pitschel and made a drawn match with Schwarz. HERAL, 2; having made a drawn match with Bird, Gelbfuhs, Meitner, and Schwarz, resigned.

#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with one codicil, of the Right Hon. Richard, Lord Westbury, late of Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, was proved, on the 23rd inst., by his sons, the Hon. Slingsby Bethell and the Hon. Walter John Bethell, two of the residuary legatees, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator leaves to his wife an annuity of £1000. The residue of his property is to accumulate for five years, but in the mean time annuities are to be paid to the different members of his family. At the end of five years he gives to his daughters, Eliza, Emma, and Augusta, and his son Walter John, £35,000 each; to his daughter Ellen, £31,000; to his son Slingsby, £21,000; £10,000 upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his son Richard; and £50,000 to be set aside and the income paid to his daughter-in-law Florence for the maintenance of herself and children; ultimately the £50,000 is to go to the first successor to the title of Lord Westbury who shall not have been born in the lifetime of the testator or within due time after, the residue of his property to go equally among his children. The testator gives the best bust of himself to Wadham College, Oxford.

The will of Miss Charlotte Hulse, formerly of Buckland Rectory, Reigate, but late of No. 56, Eaton-square, was proved, on the 23rd inst., by Sir Edward Hulse, Bart., Charles Hulse, and George Edward Eyre, the nephews, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £80,000. The testatrix bequeaths to her niece, Maria Hulse, all her stock in the Bank of England, her leasehold residence, with the stables, in Eaton-square, and all her jewellery, household furniture, and effects; to the daughters of her late sister, Mrs. Harriet Buller, £3000; to each of her executors, £100; to her maid, Mary Herbert, £100 and an annuity of £20; and there are other legacies to members of her family and her domestic servants; the residue of her property she gives, one moiety to her said niece, Maria Hulse, absolutely, and the other moiety upon trust for Mrs. Georgina Hulse, her husband and children.

The will of Heineman Herz Rosenberg, late of No. 35, Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill, was proved, on the 5th inst., under £20,000, by Mrs. Matilda Rosenberg, the relict, and Ferdinand Rosenberg, the brother, the executors. The testator provides that his wife may by will at her death bequeath any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole £1000, to any charitable institutions of any religious denomination.

The will of the Right Hon. Thomas George Bowles Lyon, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, late of Glamis Castle, Forfar, was proved on the 20th inst., by his brother and successor in the title, under a nominal sum. The deceased Peer leaves all his property to his said brother.

The will and six codicils of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, formerly Dean of Winchester, have been proved at the Winchester District Registry, by the Rev. Charles Henry Pilkington and the Rev. Thomas Parry Garnier, two of the grandsons of the deceased, the surviving executors, the personalty being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughter, Mrs. Maria Pilkington, several sums, amounting together to £8000; to Mrs. Catherine Garnier, the widow of his son Henry, £2000 East India Stock; to Lady Catherine Elizabeth Garnier, the widow of his son Thomas, late Dean of Lincoln, £2000; and legacies to other members of his family and mementos to many of his friends. The income of the residue of his property testator leaves to his said daughter-in-law Lady Catherine Elizabeth Garnier for life, and at her death the said residue is to go to her children by her late husband.

The will, with one codicil, of John Osborne, Esq., of Hastings Lodge, North Brixton, was proved, on the 28th ult., by the executors, Thomas James Osborne, Frederick Harman Mitchell, and James Berriman Tippetts. The personalty was sworn under £25,000. He leaves legacies to his executors, and to each of his grandchildren on their coming of age; and the remainder of his property, real and personal, he bequeaths to his only son, Thomas James Osborne.

The secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron writes that Captain Travers, who was taken prisoner when the Deerhound was captured, never had any connection with the Cowes club, though wearing its initials on the buttons of his jacket.

The Conservative victory at Gloucester has been celebrated by a day of festivity. For the banquet, at which Mr. Wait, M.P., presided, 1500 tickets were issued, and the tea tickets exceeded 2000.

The dedication of the National Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick at Armagh took place on Sunday. Cardinal Cullen and fifteen Archbishops and Bishops took part in the ceremony, and upwards of 400 priests were present. The foundation-stone was laid thirty-three years ago.

A thunderstorm which passed over London on Sunday evening seems to have extended pretty generally over the eastern and midland counties, and to have been of a severe character. Mr. Rae, of Wisbeach, was driving home with his wife from Downham, in the midst of the storm, when the horse, being terrified by a loud clap of thunder, bolted into the canal. Mrs. Rae was drowned, and Mr. Rae was got out in an unconscious state. The lightning struck two cottages at Highworth, near Swindon, passed down the chimney which divided the two, and, entering the house of a man named Rodbourne, who was ill in bed, struck his wife, who was sitting near the fireplace, and hurled her across the room, scorching her right arm severely. In the house on the other side of the chimney two boys, sitting near the fireplace, were struck and stunned for a time, and marks were made on the floor as if from the blows of a pickaxe. The mother of the boys, who was up stairs, was also burnt on the right side, and there was a black streak on the sleeve of her dress; but she sustained no injury. Accounts from the provinces inform us that heavy thunderstorms occurred on Monday afternoon and night in various parts of the country. A youth named Green was struck dead by lightning in the evening, at Bittern, near Southampton.

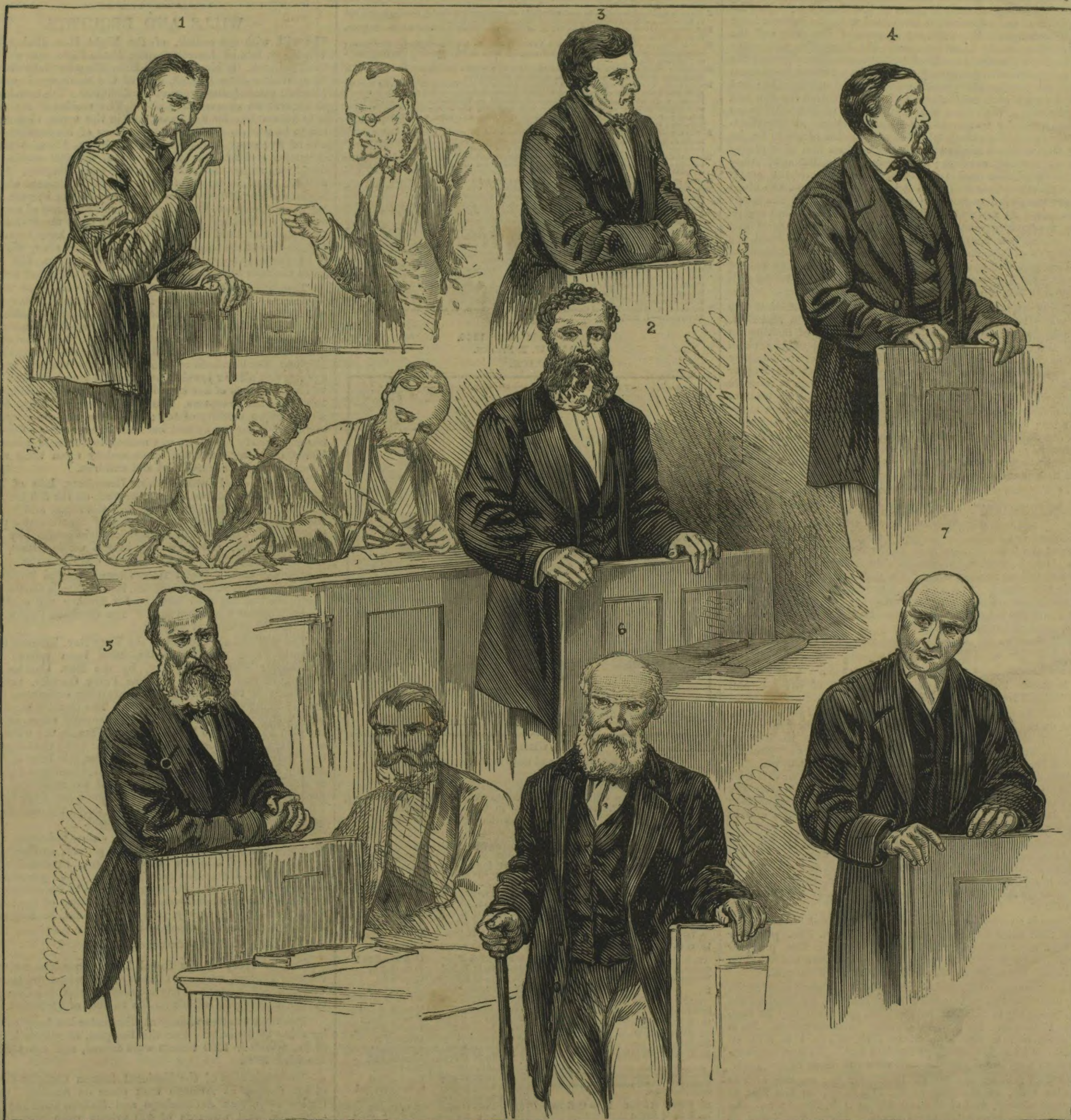


## TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

We reported the termination, on Thursday week, of Dr. Kenealy's speech in defence of the person indicted as Thomas Castro or Arthur Orton, who is accused of perjury in the recent lawsuit upon his claim to be Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, heir to the Tichborne estates. The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Mellor, and Mr. Justice Lush, in the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, aided by the long-suffering jury, have been engaged during the past week in hearing the evidence of many witnesses for the defence. The portraits of several of the first who were called into court, on Friday week, have been sketched by our Artist, and will be immediately recognised by all who were present on that occasion. They are

Snelson, one of the two recruiting-sergeants who lately measured the defendant's figure; Mr. Page, a wharfinger and lighterman of Wapping, who knew Arthur Orton as a boy, and who declared that the man now on trial was not Arthur Orton; Mr. George Charles Salloway, of Old Gravel-lane, a sailmaker, who was a playfellow of Arthur Orton in their boyhood, and did not recognise him in the defendant; Mr. Finnis, a lighterman and bargeowner of Wapping, who gave similar testimony; Mr. Peter Goddard, a plumber and glazier; Mr. Winer, a retired fishdealer; and Mr. Weston, a shoemaker, all of that neighbourhood, who remembered what Arthur Orton was twenty or five-and-twenty years ago, and did not think the person now before them was at all like him. The sameness of this kind of evidence, continued day after day, is rather

tedious; but the audience who attend the trial for mere amusement, along with that numerous class of newspaper-readers who like to fill their minds with other people's affairs, have found a resource in noticing the personal behaviour of the witnesses, and the incidents of their private life revealed in cross-examination by hostile counsel. Two or three of the first witnesses called, Mr. Page, Mr. Salloway, and Mr. Weston, admitted that they had taken part in the local efforts to support the defendant's claim as Sir Roger Tichborne. Mr. Page, indeed, had lent the defendant £250, and his brother-in-law, a bill-discounter named Schult, had previously advanced £500 to the defendant, whom Mr. Page at first thought an impostor, but was afterwards convinced by seeing him. As for Mr. Salloway, he had been at a meeting of some hundred



1. Sergeant Snelson, with the Usher of the Court administering the oath to him; and reporters below.  
4. Mr. Finnis, lighterman and barge-owner.

5. Mr. Peter Goddard, plumber and glazier.

2. Mr. Page, wharfinger and lighterman, of Wapping.  
6. Mr. Winer, retired fish-dealer.

3. Mr. Salloway, sailmaker.  
7. Mr. Weston, shoemaker.

## TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT: WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE.

persons in a public-house at Wapping, where the defendant was present, and a Captain Brown made a speech, inviting everyone who knew Arthur Orton to come forward and say whether the defendant was he. Mr. Weston was at the same meeting. At the sitting of the Court on Monday he was recalled and further questioned upon this subject; after which came Mr. John Yates, shoemaker, Whitechapel, who had made Arthur Orton's boots when a boy, and, at the Lord Chief Justice's request, produced the lasts he had used; Joseph Williams, working engineer, a former playmate of Arthur, who had bathed with him and never seen any marks on his person; Mr. Joseph Billings, Customs' officer, a former acquaintance of Arthur's when he was in his father's shop, and a strong believer in his dissimilarity to the defendant; Henry Steer, describing himself as a fireclay merchant, who swore to Arthur's earrings, his twitching of the eye, and his total unlikeness to the defendant, but whose evidence was rather discredited by investigations of his antecedents; and G. Case, a stevedore, who

had only a casual knowledge of Arthur, but was perfectly convinced that the defendant was no Orton. The Court sat again on Tuesday, when nine more witnesses were called to prove that the defendant is not Arthur Orton. Mr. E. J. Wakeling, surgeon's assistant, was called to prove that Orton had a scar on his arm caused by the bite of a pony; but this witness's demeanour was such that the Lord Chief Justice declared that his expenses would be disallowed. Mr. W. Webb, wharfinger, was called to show that Orton had not the "brown mark" which the defendant has; but his evidence varied in more than one material respect from the preceding, and, though staying in the house of the Ortons at the time, he had heard of nothing which would necessarily leave an indelible scar or mark. And, after all, as to the brown mark, all he would swear was that he had not seen it. On this day, indeed, the witnesses varied considerably in their statements as to the marks relied upon as distinguishing Orton from the defendant. Some said he was pock-marked and some that he

was not; some that he had a scar on his face, some that he had not; some that he wore earrings, and others that he did not; some that he was like his father, others that he was not. One witness stated that he had never noticed any mark upon the face of Arthur Orton, neither scar nor pock-mark; nor did he remember anything particular as to his ears. The cross-examination of the witnesses suggested that they were mistaken and confused in their recollection. Those examined on Wednesday were Thomas Grady, a smith; Mr. Chamberlain, a retired butcher; Mrs. Scott, wife of a shipwright; Joseph Manning, a ship-rigger; John Searle, formerly a butcher's assistant; and John James Lever, a mast-maker. Their evidence was to the purport that the defendant was not Arthur Orton.